



## THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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#### *Issued Monthly By*

#### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

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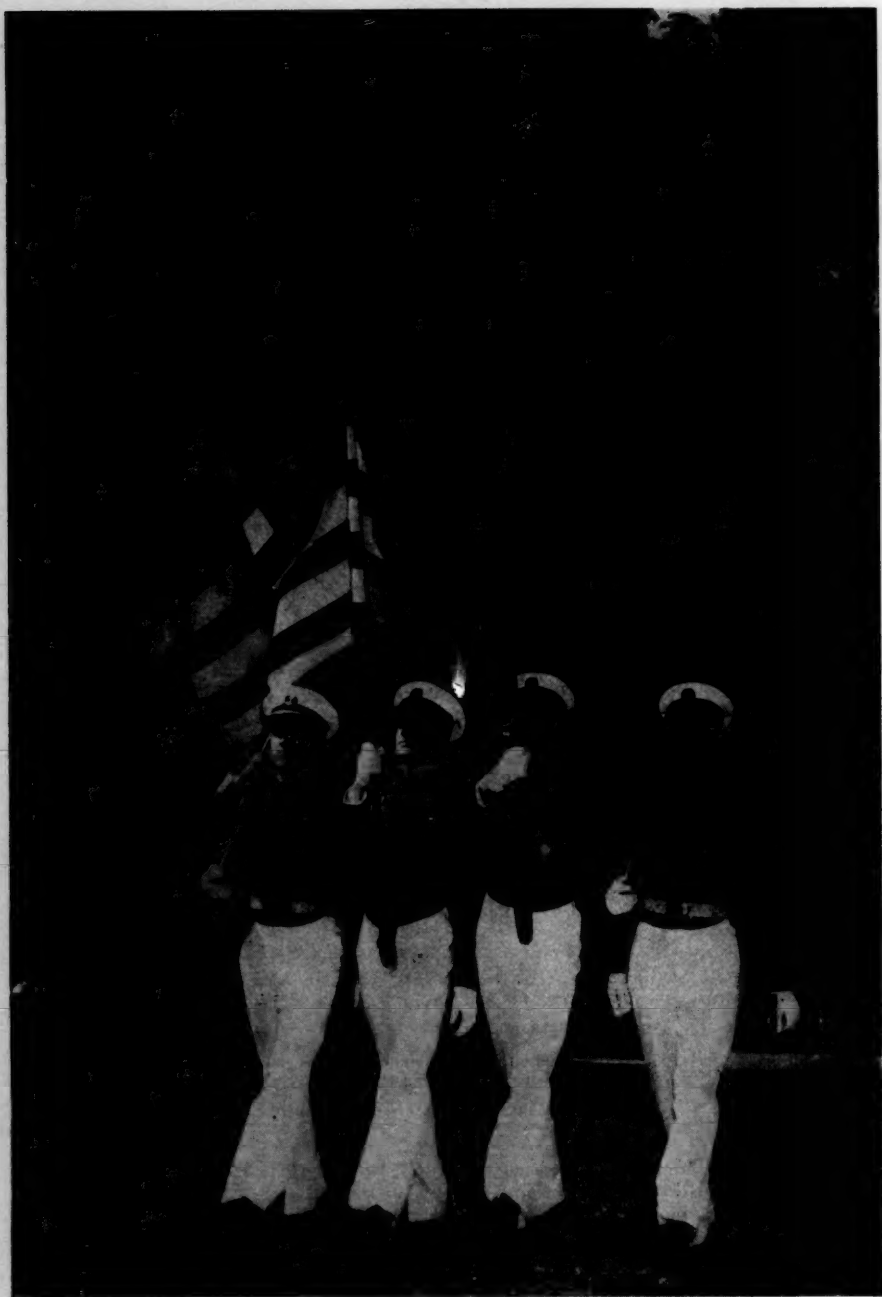
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THE COLOR GUARD OF THE BRIGADE OF MIDSHIPMEN  
AT ANNAPOLIS

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# The President General's Message



DEAR DAUGHTERS:

ONE of the most significant patriotic days to the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution is June 14th.

The story of the origin of our Stars and Stripes parallels that of the origin of our country. Peoples of many lands came to these shores for different reasons. On the 14th of June, 1777, Continental Congress passed the resolution which established our Flag. This resolution did not specify the arrangement of the thirteen stars on the blue union except to say that "they should represent a new constellation." Therefore, in the beginning there was a variety of forms.

George Washington, when the Star-Spangled Banner was first flown at the head of the Continental Army, described its symbolism as follows: "We take the stars from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it

by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and the white stripes shall go down to posterity representing liberty."

"A thoughtful mind when it sees a nation's flag, sees not the flag, but the nation itself"—so stated Henry Ward Beecher. How true that is today, when we see our Flag we know that it is a symbol of liberty and freedom to all who live beneath it. The Flag, having been born amid the first flames of America's fight for freedom, is now the symbol of a country which has grown from a small group of thirteen colonies to a united nation of forty-eight sovereign States.

For the past few years our country has given billions of dollars to countries overseas to assist them to regain their economic independence. In our efforts to help other peoples over the world, the United States must remain solvent. The general belief, in many places, that America is excessively rich is a dangerous fallacy. Our natural resources are estimated to be only six or seven per cent of the world's total. These resources are being rapidly depleted.

Every patriotic citizen should be alert to unwise spending in our government—and facts as well as your wishes should be passed on to your Congressmen. Our forefathers shed their blood and gave their fortunes to give us our country and many thousands of young men have laid down their lives to preserve our freedom.

Let each citizen assume his or her responsibility in preserving our country and ideals as given to us by our Founding Fathers. In this we ask Divine Guidance to know the way.

Affectionately,

*Margaret E. Patton*  
President General, N. S. D. A. R.

## Address to the Flag

My Flag—my country's Flag! What do you mean to me?  
As you proudly wave from ships of state  
That sail from sea to sea, or lofty heights of spires and domes  
O'er church and school or modest homes?

My Flag—my country's Flag! What do you mean to me?  
Your thirteen stripes of white and red  
Mean valiant deeds and grim blood-shed.  
Your stars, added State by State, staunch galaxy of forty-eight.

My Flag—my country's Flag! What do you mean to me?  
The hopes and dreams of pioneers  
Cries of pain and widows' tears,  
Orphaned babes and flight from fears.

My Flag—my country's Flag! What do you mean to me?  
The right to think and say and do  
And work and love the whole day through,  
And when night falls to rest and pray for yet another free-born day.

My Flag—my country's Flag! What do you mean to me?  
You mean a duty and a trust, to fight for you, if fight we must,  
But, better still to keep you high  
Without the hue of battle cry.

I pledge allegiance to you—Flag, with hand upon my heart  
Should danger e'er beset you, I vow to do my part,  
To you, I pledge allegiance and may you ever be,  
The symbol of security for all humanity.

My Flag—my country's Flag! What do you mean to me?  
With God and home and family and rugged cross on Calvary,  
For all things past and things to be,  
You mean all in all to me.

Flora Belle Mack (Mrs. Clara D.) Horner  
Edmund Randolph Chapter, Richmond, California  
*Past Regent*, Sierra Chapter, Berkeley, Cal.

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## OUR COUNTRY

To us who love it, we cherish its mighty stand,  
Its hills, its seas, its mountains grand,  
Its great stretches of prairie land.  
The Founding Fathers were truly supermen,  
Their wisdom came from God, man's Friend.  
They gave of time and money and estate,  
It was a case of give and not of take.  
We cannot let it slip from out our grasp,  
It was handed down to us expecting it to last.  
Each one of us must do more than the best  
To show our love of country and prove the test.  
We do not say, Our Country, right or wrong,  
We say our country because the right is strong.

—Alice Lurana Tower (Mrs. Thomas William) Ridgway  
Battle Pass Chapter, Brooklyn, N. Y.



# The Sixty-First Continental Congress

BY MRS. THOMAS BURCHETT

*National Chairman, Press Relations Committee*

THE Sixty-First Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution has come and gone, even as the miracle of Spring. Assembled as it was, Monday, April 14, through Friday, April 18, 1952, it was concurrent with a beautiful display of nature in the Capital City. Cherry blossoms, showers, sunshine and chill were there to represent the variable moods of April. The magnificent buildings were at their beautiful best—gleaming white, on a carpet of velvety green. All was in order to welcome the more than 4,000 Daughters who had come in vast numbers from nearby areas and in splendid representative groups from far-away places.

Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, presided over the Continental Congress, which had for its theme, "Safeguarding Our Future." Also present with her and there to give a good account of their activities concerning the offices represented by them were the members of her Cabinet: Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, First Vice President General; Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, Chaplain General; Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, Recording Secretary General; Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, Corresponding Secretary General; Mrs. David M. Wright, Organizing Secretary General; Mrs. John M. Kerr, Treasurer General; Mrs. Kenneth T. Trehwella, Registrar General; Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Historian General; Mrs. Roland M. James, Librarian General; Mrs. George Andrew Kuhner, Curator General; and Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, Reporter General.

Vice Presidents General present were Miss Gertrude Sprague Carraway, Mrs. Edward R. Barrow, Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, Mrs. Chester F. Miller, Mrs. Furel R. Burns, Miss Mabel Cooper Gupton, Mrs. Everett L. Repass, Dr. Winona Stevens Jones, Mrs. Raymond C. Goodfellow, Mrs. Edward Cage Brewer, Mrs. Virgil Browne, Miss Margaret Helen Goodwin, Mrs. John N.

Pharr, Mrs. H. B. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Young Harris Yarbrough, Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, Mrs. Roy Edwin Heywood and Mrs. Harry J. Smith.

Honorary Presidents General who were present were as follows: Mrs. Grace L. H. Brosseau, Mrs. Russell William Magna, Mrs. William A. Becker, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., Mrs. William H. Pouch, Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge and Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne.

On the opening night, at the end of a brilliant processional, the Flag again unfurled over a great assemblage of patriotic, enthusiastic women who were there to receive new inspiration, to review accomplishments and to plan for the future.

The President General called the Congress to order. The Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., Minister, National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., and member of the Advisory Committee, gave the invocation. The Pledge of Allegiance, the American's Creed and the singing of the National Anthem concluded the opening ceremonies.

A message from the President of the United States of America was read by Mrs. Currier, Recording Secretary General. Distinguished guests who brought greetings were Mr. Wallace C. Hall, President General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, National President of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution; and Miss Caroline T. Brown, Junior National President of the C. A. R. The Color Bearer for the C. A. R. was Bentley Clark, Junior State President of the District of Columbia. A Colonial arrangement of flowers was presented to Mrs. Patton by Suzanne Kuhn, Jean Baptiste Le Moyne de Bienville Society, Louisiana, and by Joseph Terry Schwartz, Charles Carroll of Carrollton Society, Maryland.

A musical program was given by Louis Sudler, baritone. His accompanist was

Rhea Shelters. Mr. Sudler is from Chicago, Illinois, where he is well known as an outstanding musician in that city. His selections were delightfully presented in two groups of songs.

The President General delivered a masterly address on "Safeguarding Our Future." She wore an attractive gown of ombre-shaded paneled chiffon, its colors ranging from sky blue to French blue, an original model fashioned by Madame Rose, of Washington, D. C.

In her address Mrs. Patton stated that for sixty-one years the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, has endeavored to fulfill its objectives as a patriotic organization. She spoke of the seriousness of our present time and said that during the year of 1952 decisions will be made by our citizens which will affect the course of human events the world over. Said Mrs. Patton:

"What can American women and what can we as members of the Daughters of the American Revolution do to aid best in the present emergency?

"Fortunately, women everywhere, as a class, are optimists. Members of this patriotic society do not have a defeatist attitude. They have always had a winning spirit. It was handed down to us by our forebears and it is just as strong today as in 1776.

"Women realize that they have a greater part in safeguarding the future of our country today than in years gone by, when because of our isolated position we were comparatively free from attack.

"We stand for America first. Do not take this to mean a policy of isolationism or an attitude of selfishness. The United States is the only nation with the gigantic strength and the huge resources to turn back the tide of communist aggression. When we fail to keep America first, we will open the dikes to the destruction of our freedom and our independence."

Mrs. Patton reaffirmed the stand of the National Society in seeking to defend our freedom and in protecting our national security. She declared that the Society stands resolute and united for an armed force adequate to cope with any emergency.

As a safeguard to our future she urged national economy and free enterprise. In closing, Mrs. Patton said:

"That flag we are resolved to preserve in its fullest meaning. We shall work unsparingly to safeguard Liberty and spread its blessings to the oppressed people of other lands.

"We are strong, and by the united efforts of patriotic citizens we shall remain strong.

"Let this Congress proceed to the important work at hand—with resolution and with enthusiasm.

"In God We Trust."

Preparatory to the magnificent address of the Hon. John S. Battle, Governor of Virginia, the audience rose and recited the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States. The Governor had for his subject, "Provide for the Common Defense."

He said, "The interest of such organizations as the D. A. R. in the affairs of local, State and national governments is one positive answer as to how the heritage of our nation may best be safeguarded. . . . I have yet to discern any pattern of government equal to ours, or more adaptable to meeting changing problems."

Throughout the Congress, the efficient planning of the Program Committee, headed by Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Chairman, was at all times apparent. Mrs. James Shera Montgomery and Mrs. M. S. Tormohlen were organizers. Concerts were given by the U. S. Navy Band Orchestra, the U. S. Air Force Symphony Orchestra and the U. S. Marine Band Orchestra.

Distinguished clergy who assisted Mrs. Barker, the Chaplain General, were as follows: the Rev. L. R. Elson, D.D., Minister National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C.; Major General Roy H. Parker, Chief of Chaplains, Department of the Army; and the Rev. J. Artley Leatherman, Minister, the Hamline Methodist Church, Washington, D. C.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was led alternately by Mrs. Harry F. Aspinwall and Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, Vice Chairmen of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee; Mrs. Roger J. Whiteford, State Chairman of Americanism for Maryland; Mrs. Rollin Dutton, State Chairman of the Correct Use of the Flag Committee, Minnesota; Mrs. Samuel H. Nixon and Mrs. Thomas Coke Mell, National Vice Chairmen of the Manual for Citizenship Committee.

Leading in the singing of the National Anthem at various times were Mrs. George F. Emrick, National Vice Chairman, Correct Use of the Flag Committee; Mrs. Eugene S. Higdon, Jr., member, Mary Carroll Caton Chapter, Maryland; Mrs. Dorothy W. S. Ragan, member, Emily Nelson Chapter, D. C.; Mrs. Floyd K.

soprano, accompanied by Lela Howard Wood; Sgt. Lindsey Bergen, tenor, U. S. Army Band; Olea Aanrud, contralto, accompanied by Wallace Kotter.

Preceding the opening of Continental Congress, the dedication of the Memorial Room of the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower, was held on Sunday, April 13, at



MRS. JAMES B. PATTON, PRESIDENT GENERAL

Marotte, State Chairman, Advancement of American Music Committee, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William Henry McGlauffin, member, Capt. Molly Pitcher Chapter, D. C.; Lt. Kathryn Van Keuern, USNR; Mrs. Guy Withers, member, Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter, D. C.; and Mrs. Rutherford Bingham, member, Paul Revere Chapter, Massachusetts.

The American's Creed was led by Mrs. Jack F. Maddox, National Chairman of Americanism Committee, and Brigadier-General Robert H. Dunlop.

Other accomplished musicians who appeared on the programs were Thelma LeBar Brown, soprano, Mrs. W. Paul Reitz, accompanist; Adrienne Auerswald,

Valley Forge. Mrs. Benjamin R. Williams, National Chairman of the Committee for the Erection of the Memorial Bell Tower, presided. Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Historian General, gave the address of welcome.

Other addresses were given by Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Dr. John Robbins Hart, Rector of the Washington Memorial Chapel; and Mrs. Patton, President General. Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, under whose administration the project was started, spoke. Others on the program were Mrs. Barker, Chaplain General; Mrs. Kerr, Treasurer General; and Frank P. Law, Carillonneur.

Continental Congress voted for a rapid completion of the Memorial Bell Tower, which will stand 112 feet tall and will house the great carillon of 56 bells.

The Continental Congress scene in Washington was spotted by State receptions, teas, luncheons and breakfasts. Many delegates brought along reminders of the States from whence they came. There were fruit jellies from Florida, blue bonnets from Texas, pack horses and bags of ore from Colorado, a horseshoe table setting for Kentucky, pralines from Mississippi and orchids from Hawaii.

A Rosalie Garden Party was given by members of the Mississippi delegation on Monday afternoon, April 14. Attended by more than 1400 guests, there were net proceeds amounting to \$1,250, which amount was turned over to the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower Committee. Already plans are moving forward toward a third of these dramatic presentations by the Mississippi Daughters for the 1953 Continental Congress, the proceeds of which will go to the Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee D. A. R. Schools.

The Approved Schools Committee this year reported over \$500,000 in cash and gifts, and 420 scholarships.

Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Chairman, and Mrs. Russell William Magna, Adviser to the Building Completion Committee, took floor subscriptions at various times during the sessions. With their enthusiasm and wit and Mrs. Adams' parody on "Shrimp Boats Are Coming," they seemed to make giving a pleasure. The present debt of \$207,000 will be rapidly liquidated, it was indicated, for it is with a feeling of pride in ownership that the members are meeting this obligation. Vast crowds in the corridors and assembly rooms at the Continental Congress showed the wisdom of the planning that provided the expanded quarters.

The Memorial Service on Tuesday, April 15, was an interlude of loving remembrance. Then, tenderly, the Chaplain General and the President General paid tributes to the 2,878 deceased members of 1951-1952. After the close of the Memorial Service, the President General and other members of the National Society placed a wreath upon the Founders' Memorial monument.

On Tuesday evening, the Pages were honored with a dance at the Mayflower Hotel. Music was by Jack Morton.

The National Defense Meeting on Tuesday evening was most inspiring. Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, National Chairman of National Defense, presided. O. R. McGuire, Attorney and member of the N. S. S. A. R., spoke on "The American Way of Life and the United Nations." He emphasized the necessity for people to return to the American way of life and to regain the parts thereof that have already been lost. Said he, "... the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, if they would do so, can place in motion forces which are able to sweep the 'money changers from the temple' of our faith! America needs and must have a new birth of freedom."

Also on the National Defense program was Mr. Frank Hughes, *Chicago Tribune* staff writer and author of the book "Prejudice and the Press." Mr. Hughes warned of the danger threatening American textbooks. A survey of more than 450 of the most widely used high school social science textbooks, he said, shows that every one of them encourages socialist thinking of the students.

On Thursday, the Hon. John T. Wood, United States Representative from Idaho, spoke upon the subject, "Foreign Entanglements." He traced in an illuminating way the background preceding the adoption of the United Nations Charter at San Francisco. Then war-weary plain Americans who had lost sons, fathers and brothers in World War II, he observed, were conditioned for "peace at any price" and for "peace in our time." His closing admonition was "Americans! Awake! Before it is too late."

Senator William E. Jenner of Indiana was one of the principal speakers at the Thursday night session. He told the delegates that Congress can act only "... if true Americans are organized in every Congressional District for political action to save our country," declaring that great power for good government lies with the U. S. Congress and its "power of the Purse."

Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois, in speaking on Thursday evening, traced the concern of women for good gov-



ernment from that moment 165 years ago when Benjamin Franklin who was asked by a woman from the crowd, "Well, Doctor, what have we got—a Republic or a Monarchy?" and when he gave his celebrated reply, "A Republic, if you can keep it." He stated that today there is real concern over that Republic and over its continuing security. Said he to the Continental Congress: "Your organization is a far-flung group with an impressive membership. . . . As you return to your homes, it is there at the grass roots level that the salvation of the Republic will be accomplished."

On Friday morning the confirmation of election and installation of State Regents, State Vice Regents, the newly-elected Honorary Vice President General and the newly-elected Vice Presidents General took place.

Mrs. C. Edward Murray, of Trenton, N. J., is the new Honorary Vice President General. The new Vice Presidents General are as follows: Mrs. Frank Garland Trau of Sherman, Tex.; Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave of Laurel, Md.; Mrs. Walter C. Pomeroy of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Mrs. Patrick Henry Odom of Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Robert King Wise of Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, Cape Girardeau, Mo.; and Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, of Birmingham, Ala.

Through the resolutions passed the actual deliberations of the Congress are best revealed. A condensed review of the resolutions of the 1952 Continental Congress is as follows:

Observance of Celebration of 175th Anniversary Year of Independence; Determining United States Authority in Regional Military Establishments; Omission of the United States' contributions from the United Nations Yearbook; Government Subsidies; Genocide Convention or Treaty; World Government; Policy of Appeasement; Law Making by Treaties; Reduction of Federal Expenditures; Revoking War Time Controls; Limiting Alien Residence; Immigration; Immigration Quotas; Flag (no flag over or in place of ours); Flag (correct placing); Flag Legislation; Affront to United States Flag; Patriotism in Action; Disposition of Resolutions; Unesco Booklets; Compulsory Health Insurance—Socialized Medicine; Appropriations for Specialized Agencies of the United Nations

Organization; Federal Aid to Education; Control of Waterways; Opposition to Drafting of Women; Daily Prayer; Kenmore Commemorative Stamp; Commend Securities Agencies; Removal of Name of Communist Party from Election Ballots; Selection of Candidates; Religion in Schools; C.A.R.; Commendation of House Un-American Activities Committee; Boundaries of our Internal Waters (Coastal); Patriotism in Action; Fort Knox Gold Reserve; Historical Program of the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior; Graft (appreciation be expressed to men of integrity who fearlessly expose graft in our government); appreciation to the President General and others.

As the Continental Congress adjourned there was no feeling of abandoned interest, for two brilliant social affairs were to follow.

Mrs. Harry S. Truman had invited the members of the Continental Congress to a reception at the White House on Friday at 3 P.M. The gracious First Lady, assisted by wives of Members of the Cabinet, extended White House hospitality for one of the first times since the elaborate rebuilding and redecoration of this handsome edifice.

The brilliant banquet on Friday night was the closing event of the Continental Congress. The printed program was a replica of the beautiful cover of the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine. To the strains of the U. S. Air Force Symphony, the lovely President General entered the great dining hall with members of her Cabinet and distinguished guests. T/Sgt. William Jones, baritone, gave an entertaining program of vocal music. An address by the Hon. Clarence J. Brown, U. S. Representative from Ohio, on "How Stupid Can We Be?" was thought-provoking. The traditional parade of the ices brought forth, as usual, much merriment.

By way of epilogue, it is herewith recorded that as the members of the 61st Continental Congress return to their homes, many in distant places, the Chapters represented by them will catch their enthusiasm and inspiration and will move forward with a rekindled determination to advance the policies and programs of the great National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

## C. A. R. National Convention

ON the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, April 19, the members of the National Society Children of the American Revolution gathered together for their 1952 Annual Convention. Over 800 registered.

To the entrance march by the U. S. Army Band Orchestra, the Junior National officers, National President Mrs. Charles Carroll Haig, and Honorary National President Mrs. William H. Pouch proceeded to the platform.

The National President opened the Convention and immediately turned the gavel over to Caroline Thwing Brown, Junior National President, who presided with charm, poise, and efficiency. More youth participation was stressed.

Enthusiasm greeted the announcement by Caroline Brown of the presentation by her of a check for \$2,000 to the D.A.R. President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, on opening night of the 61st Continental Congress. This check represented the C. A. R. contribution for the decorative frieze of native birds and animals in the memorial room of the Valley Forge Bell Tower.

There are 629 Societies, a total membership of 13,542, a net gain of 1,080 new members, 45 reinstatements, with 183 Societies in process of organization.

On behalf of the President General, Mrs. Loren E. Rex, First Vice President General, N.S.D.A.R., greeted the Convention. Many State Regents and National D.A.R. Officers expressed their interest by attending the sessions.

A nine-year-old Junior Society President from Canal Zone inspired the assemblage with the reading of her annual report.

C. A. R. has shown interest in American Indians, Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. Schools as evidenced by their splendid financial support.

Six hundred delegates were received by Mrs. Truman at the White House. Following this visit they toured the Library of Congress and the U. S. Capitol. Many old and valuable documents were on display at the Library. Mrs. Myrtle Cheney Murdock spoke to the young people on Brumidi, the Michelangelo of the Capitol.

The social highlight is always the Dinner Dance. Mrs. James B. Patton, Presi-

dent General, was the honor guest and greeted the four hundred members present. One hundred young men attended the Dance as guest-stags.

Over three hundred dollars was raised to swell the Junior National President's Traveling Fund.

Memorial Service was held in St. Mary's Chapel, Washington Cathedral. Newly-elected Junior and Senior State and National officers were installed. The hymnals given to the Children's Chapel were dedicated by Dean Sayre.

Pilgrimage was made to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington, to Mount Vernon, and to the Tomb of the Unknown Revolutionary Soldier in Alexandria where wreaths were laid.

Pre-Convention highlights were the Junior National Board meeting and Dutch Treat Dinner at the Shoreham, and Stunt Night when a number of talented youngsters performed.

Unusual interest has been shown in C. A. R. by S. A. R. members. A new office in the cabinet was created—Mr. E. Stewart James of Virginia was elected Second Vice President. He compiled and edited the first C. A. R. Handbook which is just off the press.

Exceptional scrapbooks—both Press and American Indians—were made by members. Amazing publicity was shown for children's groups.

Every member of D. A. R. and S. A. R. is proud of the fine reports of the Junior State and National officers which showed splendid accomplishments during the past year. Our C. A. R. members are surely a credit to us.

Five Living Honorary National Presidents were in attendance for the first time.

National officers elected: Assistant Organizing Secretary, Mrs. Frank R. Heller. Honorary National Vice Presidents: Mrs. Howard P. Arnest, Mrs. Harry Melville Howard, Mrs. William Morrill Parker, Mr. Grahame T. Smallwood.

Junior officers: President, Robert Watson; Vice President Presiding, Margaret Ford; Chaplain, Carter Maddox; Recording Secretary, Betty Driggs; Organizing

(Continued on page 718)



# Civilian Relief in Korea

BY TOM MCGILL

FROM a cliff overlooking the icy cold Han River near Seoul, a desperate mother screamed in despair as she tossed her emaciated gasping infant into the swollen river. South of Uijonbu scores of old people faltered in their flight to freedom from the north and lay down to die. How many other Koreans have chosen death rather than pleading to the men fighting the war for food is anyone's guess for many countless thousands have died unnoticed amid the desolation of their homeland.

Korea today is a land of devastation and suffering. Millions of Koreans are wards of the United Nations from whom the necessities of life are obtained. Destitute and hungry, they have trodden the dusty roads hoping to find refuge on the island of Chedju-du. On this island, seventy-five miles south of the Korea mainland, Eighth Army United Nations Civil Assistance Teams and Red Cross welfare workers have been busy trying to alleviate the sufferings of these hapless victims of war under CINCUNC (Commander-in-Chief United Nations Command).

The rapidity with which the Red invaders overran the Korean peninsula is a matter of history. Although much information regarding the progress of the war came out of Korea in the form of press releases and dispatches, little if anything has been told of the civilian relief which has been coordinated with the combat operations. News flashes and pictures of troops giving presents to the unfortunate Koreans seem to be the accepted idea of relief, when the true picture involves millions of people and hundreds of millions of dollars. This gigantic and little publicized relief operation in which the United States Army has the most important part is directed by CINCUNC (Commander-in-Chief United Nations Command).

Care for the victims of war has not been a custom or practice of the past. The experiences of World War II resulted in many changes in combat operations. Deadlier weapons and guerilla tactics brought modifications which required changes in doc-

trine to meet the many new challenges found in modern warfare. Although care of civilian populations may not appear to be a military responsibility, it may affect an operation if not duly considered and planned for by the ones guiding the destinies of our armies. The fact that civilian supply is an integral part of military operations was proved in the last war.

Supplying the needs of civilian populations was not merely a humanitarian act but an essential step which brought victory during World War II. At the outset of the North African Campaign in 1942, civilian supply was a function of the State Department. The impracticability of a civilian agency to carry out effectively this mission during hostilities necessitated action by the military to assure success. The ability of the United States Army to execute this function brought its designation by President Roosevelt in 1943 as the agency responsible for the distribution of relief supplies to all military areas.

The magnitude of the Army Civilian Supply Program in World War II is indicated by the fact that in a two-year period from September, 1943, through 1945, seven million tons of foodstuffs, medicines and other essential materials were provided from the United States at a cost of approximately one billion dollars. These supplies were shipped during active military operations when arms and munitions were of utmost importance.

Only items absolutely necessary could be included in the supply channels, yet care of civilians was rated sufficiently important to be considered along with military supply. These actions proved that civilian supply and military supply were inseparable. Starvation, disease and unrest must be avoided during a military campaign. Civilian populations must be cared for, whether friendly or antagonistic, because adversity behind the lines may be the foreboding shadow of defeat.

Military requirements are established by tables of organization and equipment while foreign civilian supply is varied as to location, climate, custom and mode of life.

What may be suitable for one country may not be satisfactory for another. Myriad considerations must be made and the field commander has this responsibility. Further thought must be given to the impact certain commodities will have on the domestic economy. Civilian needs are sensitive to changes as the military developments may require drastic qualitative as well as quantitative, revision brought about by unforeseen battle conditions.

The field commander is best suited to determine the needs and adjust them to the limitations imposed by transportation and military supply. The commander must estimate these needs by type, quantity, and scheduled delivery to the theater to cover at least six months, if possible. He is cognizant whether the territory is liberated or occupied and that civilian needs should be those capable of simple, speedy distribution without the necessity of major preparation before consumption. As the area becomes stabilized, bulk supplies will be utilized to conserve shipping space and give employment to some of the citizens of the country. Food requirements demand consideration of the dietary habits, rural or urban areas and the indigenous resources of the locale.

Experience has shown that fuel, food, medical care, clothing and shelter were basic needs in any area. In distributing these needs to the victims of war, better results have been obtained when local governments or organizations have the responsibility under the supervision of the Army. In Korea, supplies are being distributed by the Koreans, with Eighth Army health and welfare teams composed of military personnel and United Nations civilian representatives supervising the operation, including the American Red Cross. The civilian supply program in Korea is the combined operation of many nations under the Unified Command of the United Nations. The responsibility for the command has been designated to the United States by the General Assembly.

For Fiscal Year 1951, the Army administered the supply of some 840,068 tons of supplies at an approximate value of 133.6 million dollars to enable the Korean civil population to meet the daily struggle for survival. Of this amount, some 17 million dollars worth represents the esti-

mated value of supplies donated by member States of the United Nations and by voluntary relief agencies, and 5.6 millions the value of direct relief items provided by the Economic Cooperation Administration. The balance, approximately 111 million dollars worth, was furnished by the United States Army. By September, 1951, some 254,000 tons of food, 2900 tons of medical supplies, 20,000 tons of clothing, 453,000 tons of fuel, and 110,168 tons of raw materials, miscellaneous manufactured products and other items have been supplied or are in the process of being supplied. All shipments have been controlled by the Department of the Army and the greater part of the shipping costs have been borne by the United States.

Military necessity has prevented shipment of all but the most desperately needed items during the past year. Army Civil Assistance Teams composed of a commander, administrator, health, welfare, liaison, sanitary, supply and public relations officers, have been working in Korea. Their work in the critical war areas has been concerned primarily with the wandering, homeless millions. Logistical problems have hampered relief work except in remote villages and in towns far below the 38th parallel.

The main UN effort has been to contain and defeat the enemy. The results of war—devastated homes and ruined fields, increasing number of refugees, disease and death—must wait till later. When the war permitted, welfare teams organized the feeding of the masses. There was insufficient food in the forward areas to which the displaced people sought to return. Relief has been made extremely difficult by the homing instinct of the pitiful people. They hasten by the thousands to the towns and areas after they have been secured and within sight of their homeplaces, they are stopped by the necessity of war. Military officials pointed out that the areas were uninhabitable but the refugees continue to plod homeward over the dusty roads. Many fell exhausted and died within sight of home—with the crushing blow that they dare not enter.

Much has been done to alleviate the misery of these people. Warehoused supplies are being moved for the welfare teams subject to military priorities. Food

is being channelled through civil assistance teams in areas where refugee tallying can be made and some semblance of population stability realized. Much emphasis is placed on sanitation, care for the sick and injured and the setting-up of clinics and dispensaries wherever possible.

The limited area controlled in the early part of the war by the United Nations resulted in supplies being overrun, thus necessitating replacement. This condition no longer exists since all of South Korea is controlled by the United Nations, which will permit more equitable distribution of food and proper assistance by the civil assistance teams.

Many difficulties are encountered in the execution of foreign supply. The myriad problems involved make it complex. The situation is not altered by the availability of money and supplies as only essentials can be met. Port and transportation facilities are limited and can absorb only restricted quantities of material. The life line of military operations has always been supply and these same facilities must be utilized for civilian needs. Those for Korea are estimated by the Far East Commander and submitted to the Army General Staff. These requirements are reviewed by the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4.

Whatever action is required to include the approved items in the logistical supply is then taken. Needed items are furnished either from the United States or action is authorized from overseas sources of supply by the theater commander. Due to the United Nations aspect of military operations many member states have contributed to the civilian relief program. Arrangements were made for such offers to be referred to the Department of the Army where needs are determined and shipments coordinated.

Some of the offers from member states presented complicated logistical problems. The Government of Thailand donated 40,000 tons of rice to the Republic of Korea. After arrangements had been made to pick-up the rice in bulk, it became known that harbor facilities required the rice to be bagged. The ships were already on their way and Thailand did not have the bags. India then apprised the Army she had 400,000 bags to donate. The Army made arrangements to move the

bags from India to Thailand. Such expeditious movement and coordination enabled the rice to be bagged and ready for the ships upon arrival. Non-governmental organizations and voluntary relief groups have been donating supplies in the same manner through offers made to the United Nations.

Korea offered her own supply problem because of the internal transportation system. The battle raging up and down the peninsula brought destruction to the greater part of Korea. Railroads and bridges have been destroyed and trucks have been commandeered by the army. Normally, the road network is limited, but these additional factors have raised great obstacles to distribution. Many areas can be reached only on foot, others by ox-cart—and this is true of areas close to the ports.

The Welfare Officer of the civil assistance team on the island of Chedju-du indicated the distribution machinery was moving less than one-fourth enough rice for the 60,000 refugees who came to the island. He exhorted the Central Government to issue a directive to the Provincial Government releasing rice turned in by the people as tax payments. The people ate their taxes and the Red Cross expert followed load after load to see that all entitled got their share.

Besides food grains, UN relief supplies consisted in part of blankets, comforters, sleeping bags, powdered milk, women's jackets, underwear, shoes, charcoal, cooking fats, clothing, jelly, baby foods, pabulum tablets, cotton sheeting, cotton padding, needles and thread, and medical supplies.

Under the guidance of the Welfare Officer the fishing fleet is being rehabilitated and expanded. This has revived fish drying which was an activity of former days. Extensive potato planting is under way to restore an alcohol-making plant. Island officials are being encouraged to manufacture pharmaceuticals derived from the luxuriant plant life of the sea. Iodine will be the principal product from the plants and an insecticide obtained from pyrethrin which comes from the island. Comfort and well-being for 100,000 persons more than are now on the island will be provided if the pattern of civil assist-

ance is followed on Chedju-du.

When the team came to Chedju-du, the first of the refugees had already arrived there from the mainland. At that time there were no facilities to care for the sick. Disease was rampant among the older inhabitants of the island and the refugees. The Korean Red Cross brought hospital units from Seoul after being driven from the city. Five hospitals and dispensaries have been established since that time. These hospitals and dispensaries have an out-patient load of 12,000 daily. These are mostly refugees weakened by exposure and hunger on the mainland who fell quick victims to everything from filariasis, smallpox, diphtheria, jaundice, tuberculosis, parasitical invasion, pneumonia, cholera, typhus, and other assorted ills. The overall bed capacity by the Medical Officer rose from a few hundred to over 2,000. As many as 20,000 patients were accommodated in tent shelters on the Provincial Hospital grounds during the beginning of the medical program.

In raising an army to fight the Reds, soldiers were taken from the streets and the fields. Thousands were unfit for military service and yet they were turned loose against the enemy in the infested and foodless mountains of the north. Eventually they were brought back to Chedju-du where more than 13,000 were rehabilitated and sent back to the front as laborers.

The initial lack of medical supplies made work on the island difficult. A typhus epidemic broke out which if it had not been controlled might have wiped out the entire population of the island. Five thousand were on record for treatment at one time and yet the epidemic subsided with but 69 deaths.

Medical Service is regarded by the Koreans as a luxury although all treatment is free. On rainy or market days the hospitals and dispensaries are crowded with patients, many of whom are in the advanced stages of disease. It is estimated that 10,000,000 persons need medical, surgical and dietary service. Drugs in the amounts needed are not available.

Civilian aid in Korea was aggravated and impeded by the turn of events late in November 1950. Some of the durable goods delivered prior to these develop-

ments will have to be resupplied. Not only thousands of South Koreans fled to a haven of refuge but many North Koreans as well. Areas which were nothing but rubble hampered the refugee problem tremendously by making civilian aid more difficult.

The refugee problem received consideration regardless of circumstances. No one can have any misgivings regarding the interest taken in these unfortunate victims of war. The CINCUNC upheld the principles upon which the United Nations was founded. In late November, when the Red forces turned back the United Nations forces, the port of Hungnam was the scene of hopelessness and despair. Seething masses of humanity who hoped to escape from the enemy fled into the port where military supplies were being loaded for movement down the peninsula. At the risk of endangering the whole operation, refugees were taken aboard Liberty Ships.

In an effort to escape the desolation and suffering of their homeland, Koreans turned toward Pusan. From this port, Iri, an ROK naval vessel and former American MST sailed for Chedju-du. Military police held back the masses with arm-locked lines while the cargo was being stowed. The vessel could have transported a few hundred comfortably. When the skipper gave the signal, the police unlocked themselves and the crowd surged forward. Many fell, only to be trampled by those who followed. When the ship sailed, approximately 2,500 refugees were aboard, having pushed their way from the dock to the deck. Mothers with infants in their arms hurried to remote places where crowds were not too great for the eighteen-hour voyage to the island haven where their wants were cared for by members of the civil assistance teams.

Below deck, packed humans settled for what they hoped would be their prelude to freedom. The stench of unwashed bodies and sweat combined with the foulness of human waste discreetly performed meant little after what they had endured. Sanitary facilities were scarce except for a two-holed latrine to which some passengers made their way from the decks and below.

After the night's travel the main hatches

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# "Grandma Moses"

BY RACHEL WILKINS BAKER

A GREAT HONOR came to the members of Hoosac-Walloomsac Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., at Hoosick Falls, New York, when on February 1, 1952, the National Board of Management accepted the application papers of Mrs. Anna Mary Robertson Moses, of Eagle Bridge, a neighboring small community a few miles from Hoosick Falls.

The name, "Mrs. Anna Mary Robertson Moses," does not sound too familiar to us who know and love that celebrated little lady, but when we say "Grandma Moses" everyone knows who is meant. Her paintings have taken the country by storm during the past few years.

Two books and many magazine articles, as well as newspaper stories, during the past few years, give a good picture of her life. However, we propose to tell the story of one of her Revolutionary ancestors.

We are indeed fortunate that one Archibald Robertson emigrated to this country with a brother, William, who later disappeared. Archibald was a Scotchman who came from Glasgow about 1770, and soon built himself a cabin in Washington County, west of Cambridge. For a few years, he taught school in New England and spent his Summers on his farm land. He was a wagon maker by trade, and built the first wagon which ran over the Cambridge Turnpike. His only tools were an ax and a saw. He owned a team of oxen which he trained to haul this wagon. He became noted as a wagon maker, and in later years it was said that his wagons were the best between Boston and Buffalo.

Grandma says that Archibald was a "little peculiar." He could predict events ahead of his time, and some of his children inherited this trait.

Archibald Robertson was married three times. His first wife was Martha Selfridge of Argyle, New York, who died in March of 1795. Martha and Archibald were the parents of seven children. One child, Oliver, died in 1794. When she died in 1795, she left six children: William Alexander, Alexander L., Martha, Amy, Joel and John A. The eldest was only twelve



years of age; the youngest, a mere infant, who probably died soon. No doubt Archibald found it difficult to care for his motherless children, for we find that he was married a second time very soon, to Rebecca Carswell who died in 1799, leaving two more children, Asa and Archibald. Again he married, and from this marriage to Elizabeth Bishop six more children were born.

The records of the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Cambridge, New York, give the marriage record of Archibald Robertson and Elizabeth Bishop, both of Cambridge, which took place on March 31, 1801. The births of the five oldest children are not recorded in this record, but start with Joel, son of Martha Selfridge Robertson; continuing with Asa and Archibald, children of Rebecca Carswell; and finally, Zenas, Alvin, Martha, Ebenezer, Abner and Rebecca, children of Elizabeth Bishop. Archibald died in Cambridge on June 18, 1814, and was buried in the old turnpike cemetery south of the village.

Family records give us the date of birth of Archibald's eldest child, William Alexander Robertson, born on May 4, 1786, in the town of Cambridge. However, the date of his marriage to Sarah King, both of Cambridge, is given in the above-mentioned church record, taking place on January 12, 1804. Sarah King was born in Cambridge

on May 23, 1786, a daughter of Hezekiah King and Mercy Thornton and granddaughter of John King and Elizabeth Fenner.

William Alexander Robertson and Sarah King were the parents of twelve children; the eighth child, born May 23, 1820, was Russell King Robertson. William Alexander died near Blandon, Ohio, on August 1, 1838. His wife survived him many years, and died in Cambridge in January of 1872.

Russell King Robertson married September 25, 1856, Margaret Shannahan, who was born January 20, 1840, in Pitts-town, Rensselaer County, New York. Their third child was Anna Mary Robertson, born on a farm near Greenwich, N. Y., on September 7, 1860.

Grandma's early life is so completely told in her books that we will not repeat, save to say that romance started for Grandma when she was introduced by her employer to a young man, Thomas Salmon Moses, of Hoosick, N. Y., who on November 9, 1887, became her husband. How they immediately started for Virginia, living there for a number of years, is well known.

Just prior to the battle of Bennington, fought at Walloomsac in New York State, Archibald Robertson was plowing a field for a neighbor. This field was located on a high hill, where Mary McClellan Hospital now stands in Cambridge Village. He was also acting as a lookout from this high vantage point from which he could see for miles in all directions. He finally thought he could see a path through the woods in the direction of Saratoga, which he had not noticed previously, and, after making several additional rounds of the field, was sure that his eyes were not deceiving him.

Burgoyne's army was cutting down trees, making a path for the oxen to haul cannon through the woods. He had a team of exceptionally fine black horses which he finally unhitched from the plow, and, after turning one horse loose, he rode the other through the village notifying the people as he passed that Burgoyne was coming and that they should immediately flee to the hills. His path took him down the main road from Cambridge village to Waite's Corners, a settlement very well-

known at that time, where he branched off toward St. Croix and on toward Walloomsac, where he met the Bennington boys coming, and joined them in the fight against the British armies. During the engagement, the big black horse was killed by the enemy, while he was fighting with an Indian. No one ever heard of the fate of the horse which Archibald turned loose in the field.

Reference for the Revolutionary service for this direct ancestor of Grandma Moses—her great-grandfather—may be found in Robert's *New York in the Revolution*, page 131, which shows Archibald Robertson as a private in the 16th Regiment of Albany County Militia commanded by the two Colonels John Blair and Lewis Van Woert.

Grandma Moses has two other Revolutionary patriot ancestors—namely, John King, who served as a captain of the 14th (Taconia Mountain) Company, 1st Berkshire County Regiment, of Massachusetts Militia. His son, Hezekiah King, served in the Berkshire County Militia, and was at Ticonderoga. Hezekiah came into the Cambridge valley in 1777, and was the first school teacher in that neighborhood, later well known as "The King Church District." This line gives Grandma her only claim to early New England ancestry.

When Grandma Moses first returned to Eagle Bridge from Virginia, she was told by her mother that she had Revolutionary ancestry and was eligible to join the Daughters of the American Revolution. However, her mother advised her against joining as she felt it would be "too expensive" with the young family to be educated and two farms, one in far-away Virginia, which was not sold for about three years after the return north, and one in Eagle Bridge to be cared for.

As time passed, many other duties, as well as family cares, took up Grandma's time and attention, and she did not think much about joining our Society. But in the Fall of 1951, after being invited by several Chapters to be their guest and learning more of the purposes and work of the organization, Grandma decided that she would be proud and happy to become a member of the D. A. R. So, when approached by members of Hoosac-

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# The Flag of the United States of America

BY ANN C. SINGLETON

WE look at it with pride, our Flag, in its starred beauty of red and white and blue against the sky, but how much do we know of what went into the making of it.

America was named for Amerigo Vespucci, the Italian map maker, but how did Vespucci get the name and what does it mean?

The word "Amerigo" is of Gothic origin. It was originally "Amalric." After the Goths crossed the Alps and invaded Italy, the harshness of the Gothic language was softened by the vowel-loving Italians. Amalric became Amerigo, and later on "America."

The word "Amalric" was composed of two words, *amal* meaning work and *ric* meaning conquer. So the real meaning of America is "work that conquers."

Think of the many boys from far lands who have thrilled at their first look at the Statue of Liberty with its promise:

"Give me your tired, your poor,

Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,

The wretched refuse of your teeming shore,

Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost, I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

What a wonderful inspiration it should be to them to know the real meaning of the word "America." Success and wealth have come to many poor boys who have passed through America's golden door. There is, indeed, something in a name.

That rugged old Scotsman, Thomas Carlyle, wrote: "It is through symbols that man lives, moves and has his being."

The Bible tells us that Jehovah made a covenant with man—He promised that never again would He send the waters to cover the face of the earth and destroy all flesh, and as guerdon of good faith He flung the many-colored rainbow across the sky—a symbol of security to man—the first flag!

The Lord gave Moses the Book of the Law and the Ten Commandments. They

were placed in the Ark of the Covenant within the Tabernacle, whose curtains were of scarlet and white and blue and purple, and some have wondered if the colors of the early English and Dutch flags were influenced by this fact.

In the march of ancient Israel through the desert, each of the twelve tribes walked under its banner, and the color of that banner was the color of the stone in the breastplate of its high priest.

As human beings developed and formed themselves into tribes, clans and associations they used different distinguishing things as their standards—the skins of animals, pictures of animals or birds or flowers—the feathered fan of Egypt, the star of Persia, Egypt and India, the raven of the Danes, the leopards of the Normans, the serpent of Egypt, the eagle of the Etruscans, which the Romans adopted—all are symbols under which men have gathered and fought and died for their ideals.

## Other Flags in America

The flags of many of the peoples of Europe came to America in the early days. Leif Ericson brought his flag here some 400 years or more before Columbus came. Leif called this land Vinland, because there were so many grapes near the shores where he touched. The word flag comes from the Scandinavian "flagern."

Christopher Columbus brought the flag of Spain here on October 12, 1492.

John Cabot, with letters patent from Henry VII of England, came in 1497. By the side of the English flag he flew the flag of Venice.

On May 10, 1534, Jacques Cartier came with the flag of France.

Henry Hudson brought the Dutch flag in 1609. The word *stripe* is from the Dutch "strijpe."

In 1626, the Nova Belgica flag was flying in New York over a small band of sturdy Scandinavians.

In 1639, the flags of Sweden and Finland had joined the pioneers.

Neither you nor I can go into a place without leaving a little bit of ourselves behind us, and the peoples of all these flags have had their part in the making of our flag.

"For as out of many grains one meal is ground and one bread baked, and out of many berries being pressed together one wine floweth and mixeth itself together. . ."

### The Making of Our Flag

So we see that, spiritually, our flag was not born suddenly. It was of slow growth. It inherits all the dreams and aspirations of mankind.

And now for the physical fashioning of it. The general belief is that the first flag was made from a soldier's white shirt, a woman's red petticoat and a piece of blue cloth from the cape or coat of Capt. Abraham Swartwout. (I like that story). Some say that the idea of the stars and stripes was borrowed from George Washington's coat of arms. Others say not.

We all know the Betsy Ross story, a story that we love even when we don't believe it. The story runs that a Committee of Congress consisting of George Washington, Robert Morris and Colonel George Ross called on her in her upholstery shop in Arch Street, Philadelphia, and asked her to make the flag—the first American flag. It was suggested that the star be six-pointed, but with one snip of the scissors Betsy showed them how much more quickly a five-pointed star could be made.

There are seven red stripes and six white stripes. In this way the outer stripes are red and far more distinguishable at a distance than if they were white.

The stars were first arranged in a circle, a star for each Colony. As new States came in, this design was changed. The stars were placed in three horizontal lines. Since every State is a star, we now have 48 stars—and two more twinkling on the horizon.

### History of Flag

Our Flag history really begins on June 14, 1777, when John Adams proposed to Congress:

RESOLVED, that the Flag of the United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white on a blue field, representing a new constellation.

George Washington explained that he took the stars from heaven, the red from our mother country, separating it by white stripes, thus showing that we have separated from her, and that the white stripes shall go down to posterity, representing liberty.

The Flag represents the soul of our nation, the soul of our Constitution, that remarkable document that has been recognized by world leaders as the most wonderful work ever struck off by the brain and purpose of man. (Gladstone.)

Today, that Flag has looked down on the making of more constitutions and the making of more laws than any other flag in history. It has all the traits of a young nation. It has made its mistakes, and perhaps it is making its mistakes, but it expresses the political independence of a plain people, sincere in its desire to use its power unselfishly for the benefit of mankind.

On the same page with the Flag Resolution, there also appears the appointment of Paul Jones as Captain of the American Navy. This young officer later achieved such success for the American Flag that he wrote:

"The American Flag and I are twins, born the same hour and the same day out of the womb of Destiny. We cannot be parted in life or in death. So long as we can float we shall float together. If we must sink, we shall go down as one."

### First Salute to the Flag

John Paul Jones took command of the *RANGER* in June of 1777. On Saturday, February 14, 1778, at 4 p. m., Paul Jones, on the "*Ranger*," saluted the French Admiral LeMotte Picquet. He received nine guns in return. This was the first salute ever paid to the American Flag. (Taken from the Memoirs of Ezra Green, Surgeon aboard the "*Ranger*.")

### Reverence for Our Flag

Our forefathers fought and died to give us our Flag. It is the Flag that should  
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# The U. S. Flag Code and the U. N. Flag

BY REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM REA FURLONG

THE D. A. R. took an early important part in the formulation of the present Flag Code for civilian use. The Chairman of the D. A. R. Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, like the corresponding officer in other organizations, had been answering questions on Flag Etiquette for years. Before questions could be answered it was often necessary to write to the War or Navy Departments for information on the subject.

On the recommendation of Miss Annie Wallace, Chairman of the D. A. R. Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, the D. A. R. resolved at their Continental Congress in April, 1923, to prepare a set of Flag Rules for sale or distribution.

The First National Flag Conference composed of representatives of 68 organizations was called on June 14, 1923, under the auspices of the American Legion. A small committee was appointed from veteran and other patriotic organizations, and the War and Navy Departments each named an officer familiar with the subject who were made members of the committee. This committee met in the National Headquarters of the D. A. R. and drew up a Flag Code for civilian use. These rules were adopted by the organization that took part in the Conference.

The committee, slightly altered in membership (see footnote \*) met again as the Second National Flag Conference on May 15, 1924. They made some minor additions to the code, but with no changes in the basic principles long practiced by the Army and Navy. However, they made considerable improvement in the arrangement of the subject matter so that the latest Flag Code as it stands today in Public Law 829, approved Dec. 22, 1942, is substantially the same in wording, paragraph by paragraph, as written by the Flag Committee of the Second National Flag Conference in 1924. Both the first and second National Flag Conference committees met in the pleasant quarters of the National Society of the D. A. R. There we were given the facilities of the Society and enjoyed the hospitality and charming

personality of the President General of the D. A. R., Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, who was also a member of both committees.

The code of 1924, although used by all civilian organizations, was not made legal until a resolution was passed in the 77th Congress, approved June 22, 1942, as Public Law 623 for the correct use of the flag by civilians. Six months later Public Law 829 was approved to make some slight changes such as the date for Thanksgiving Day.

Now I do not intend to recite all of those flag rules because printed copies of the code are available to be read at leisure when any particular question arises. The Chairman of the D. A. R. National Committee on the Correct Use of the Flag, Katherine Pratt Horton (Mrs. John Miller Horton) in her report in 1926, three years after the First National Flag Conference, said, "The total distribution during my chairmanship of three years almost reaches the half million mark." To bring their former pamphlets on the code up to date, all of the large veterans' organizations, such as the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, etc., have used thousands of copies of reprints of the Flag Code as given in Public Law 829 of Dec. 22, 1942. The National Society, D. A. R., published under date of January, 1950, a very attractive illustrated pamphlet in color called, "The Flag Code, Public Law No. 829." It sells at the National Headquarters for five cents a copy.

There are situations not covered by the Code on which organizations have asked my advice. One question often asked concerns the situation where a number of organizations are to be seated on a stage, each organization represented by two persons, one carrying the U. S. Flag, the other the organizations' flag. How shall they be seated?

Answer: There are two ways. In one way, the two members sit together, the member carrying the U. S. Flag sitting on the right as they face the audience. The organizations seated thus may be in one row or in as many rows as the size of

the stage requires. The other way, if the size of the stage permits, is to seat them in two rows with the member carrying the U. S. Flag on the front row and his companion carrying the organization's flag seated directly behind him on the second row. As they come on the stage and leave it, the U. S. Flag precedes the organization flag in each pair. The flags need not be placed in stands as that adds confusion. They can be held braced against the side of the chair with staff resting on the floor.

A third way, while not incorrect, is to have all the U. S. Flags together on the right and all the organization flags on the left as they face the audience, but this has practical difficulties in coming on and leaving the stage.

I have been asked about the use of the U. S. Flag on a coffin. The question arose when an undertaker refused to place a flag on a coffin of a civilian, saying that it is not legal for persons not in the armed forces. There is no law to prevent the U. S. Flag being placed on the casket of a civilian. The flag code requiring the union to be placed over the left shoulder would be observed. There is no law against civilians using this custom of the Armed Services just as other flag usage by civilians has been adopted from use by the Army and Navy.

In this connection, a civilian usage which the Navy frowned upon, and still does, is the use by merchant ships and sometimes by ferry boats of the Union Jack, a flag strictly naval originally but later used at the bow of other Government vessels. The use of the Union Jack by the U. S. Navy followed the use of the British Union Jack in the British Navy where its use was restricted by British law to the King's vessels. The U. S. Navy makes use of the Union Jack for other interesting purposes but that is another story.

I note in the code in Public Law No. 829 there is omitted from Sec. 3(i) explicit instructions on displaying the flag flat on a wall or in a window. These instructions were given in the code of the National Flag Conference and in Public Law No. 623. They are: "When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and

to the flag's right; that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window, the flag should be displayed in the same way; that is with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street."

Section 4 of Public Law No. 829 says, "the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing." That rule covers general civilian usage on shore but it does not cover the long-established practice of all nations very carefully observed at sea by which all merchant ships dip their colors when passing a man-of-war. The man-of-war answers this ancient courtesy by promptly dipping his own colors in reply to the graceful salute of the merchantman. Many a naval captain has torn his hair and had his blood pressure raised by suddenly coming on deck and observing that the officer of the watch has not returned the dip of a merchant ship promptly and smartly.

Another question that has arisen is the relative position of the U. S. Flag and an organization's flag when placed in a hallway. If the two flags were to be placed just outside the door of the building, there would be no hesitation in saying that the U. S. Flag goes to the right of the door as you look out. Similarly, if just inside the door, the U. S. Flag should be on the right, i.e., at the observer's left as he walks in the hall.

Now, if placed all the way in the hall, i.e., at the end of the hall against a wall, the flags are still placed with the U. S. Flag in the place of honor on the right, i.e., the observer's left. The question is their relative position when placed part-way or halfway down the hall. The relative positions should not be changed, they should be the same as at the door or against the wall at the end of the hall. The flags are stationary for your observation; you are not marching with them. The code reads, "No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the Flag of the United States of America."

### The U. N. Flag

In October, 1950, considerable furor was stirred up in America by an over-enthusiastic group of citizens who desired to popularize the United Nations flag. They wanted, according to a Washington news-



paper of Sept. 27, 1950, to have the United Nations flag flown "over every courthouse, school and community building in the United States on October 24th." Instructions on how to make it were sent out, according to the press, by the Department of Agriculture to Four-H Clubs, who were encouraged to make the flag.

U. N. flags were distributed to the New York public schools, according to the *New York Times* of Dec. 15th, 1950, by the Superintendent of Schools. A stormy session on this subject took place in the Board of Education in December, 1950. A resolution was passed by the Board of Education to the effect, "that on appropriate occasions the flag of the United Nations be displayed in the hall of the Board of Education" and in "suitable places" in the schools, and that students "be encouraged to make flags of the United States and of the United Nations, to the end that all children in our schools get a better understanding of the United States policy of peace through the United Nations."

In October of 1950 the President General of the D. A. R., Mrs. James B. Patton, in a press release, appealed to all members of the Congress of the United States immediately to enact definite legislation to prevent the flag of the U. N. or any other flag from being displayed above the Stars and Stripes.

On August 22, 1951, a bill was introduced by Senator Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, providing that (a) no person shall display the flag of the United Nations or any other national or international flag equal, above, or in a position of superior prominence or honor to, or in place of, the flag of the United States at any place within the United States or any Territory or possession thereof except at the headquarters of the United Nations or at any place at which any official meeting or proceeding of the United Nations is in progress. (b) Whoever knowingly violates the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than \$250.00 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both."

In speaking of the U. S. Flag, Senator Martin said, "It should neither share nor surrender its rightful place of honor. It should not be necessary for me to intro-

duce such legislation. But unfortunately, there are those in America who treat the flag too casually and too indifferently."

The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. This bill has the support of the National Society of the D. A. R. On Dec. 13, 1950, the Washington, D. C., Chapter of National Sojourners passed a resolution supporting the legitimate aims and purposes of the U. N. but opposing vigorously any movement to fly the U. N. flag or any foreign flag above our school-houses or other public buildings either in conjunction with or as supplanting the flag of the U. S.; or any movement to confuse the loyalties of the youth and citizens of the country and to elevate the U. N. and the U. N. flag to a spurious position of super-government in the minds of American citizens and school children. They called upon Congress to pass appropriate legislation to this end.

Why do we talk and write about the place of honor for the U. S. Flag? It is because we know that respect and honor for the Flag means that we hold as precious, the freedoms the Flag symbolizes. Love of the Flag means a firm determination to keep inviolate the form of government of which the Flag is a symbol. It means that we will not surrender this independence obtained when the thirteen stripes were first placed on the Flag. It means that the sovereignty in those 48 stars in the Union will not be carelessly handed over to foreign domination, vote or dictation. It means America will be kept strong economically and free politically as a government for other nations to emulate.

\* Footnote: Committee of National Flag Conference of 1923 were Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General of D. A. R., Captain Chester Wells, USN; Captain George M. Chandler, U.S. Army; Lt. Col. H. S. Kerrick, Mr. O. C. Luxford, Mr. E. S. Martin, Mrs. Livingstone Rowe Schuyler, Mrs. Henry Osgood Holland. The committee of the Conference of 1924 were Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, Comdr. Wm. Rea Furlong, USN; Capt. G. M. Chandler, U. S. Army; Mrs. Livingstone Rowe Schuyler, Daughters of the Confederacy; Mr. E. S. Martin, Boy Scouts, Gridley Adams, Col. H. S. Kerrick, American Legion, Ohio; Mrs. T. P. Denham, Florida, D. A. R., Capt. Walter I. Joyce, V. F. W., Mrs. Chas. Nelcamp, Star Spangled Banner Association of U. S.

# Jack Jouett's Warning Ride

By J. LUTHER KIBLER

**C**APTAIN JACK JOUETT saved Thomas Jefferson from capture by Colonel Banastre Tarleton and his 250 mounted dragoons in their fateful raid on Charlottesville, June 4, 1781.

Tarleton (whose name spelled "terror" to the people of Virginia) had been ordered by Lord Cornwallis to make a surprise attempt to take Jefferson and the State Assemblymen prisoners. But, all hail to young Jack Jouett for his voluntary forty-mile urgent race, riding a-gallop by night over two counties, rough by-ways and untraveled roads to warn the Sage of Monticello and the Solons in Charlottesville of the "Leaping Leopard's" made mission against the government of Virginia! The following lines are a brief tribute to Jouett's foresight, courage and patriotism.

## *Jack Jouett's Warning Ride*

Dear Reader, have you ever heard of Jack Jouett's historic ride—

That memorable ride he made from Cuckoo Tavern to outrun

The British raider, Banastre Tarleton, before the rising sun

Would find the "Leaping Leopard" and his troop at "Little Mountain" side?

What race so great, important and timely as brave Jack Jouett rode

For Safety of Monticello's Sage and forty Solons of State,

In Charlottesville, who from Richmond had fled, now there to legislate,

Which race, indeed, he won when at Monticello he his warning cried:

## **C. A. R. Convention**

*(Continued from page 706)*

Secretary, Carolyn Luttrell; Corresponding Secretary, Connie Lee Freed; Treasurer, Bentley Clark; Registrar, Norma Modjeska; Historian, Cornelia Cabral; Librarian-Curator, Sandra Sue Jones. Junior National Vice Presidents: Georgene Duke-

"O! Mr. Jefferson, Tarleton is on his way to raid the town;

To seize you as a 'traitor' for a British prison ship—your doom!

Away to safety now, let not the raider capture you, and as a victor loom!"

When Jefferson is safe, then Tarleton comes, swearing with ugly frown!

As legislators flee to Staunton town, across the Mountain Blue,

On June the twelfth, choose Thomas Nelson head of State—Jefferson's choice—

The general most popular then, as they spoke the people's voice;

And vote Jack Jouett praise for service great and honor justly due.

And more: memorial military, two pistols and a sword,\*

Because his ride to warn the Sage, indeed, was bloodless battle won.

With greater honor still let Clio Virginia's Jack Jouett don

And State Memorial Day—June 4—proclaim with story rhyming word.

\*The action of the Legislature in honoring Jouett was as follows:

June 12.—"Resolved that the Executive be desired to present to Captain John Jouett an elegant sword and pair of pistols, as a memorial of the high sense which the general assembly entertain of his activity and enterprise, in watching the motions of the enemy's cavalry on their late incursion into Charlottesville and conveying to the Assembly timely information of their approach, whereby the designs of the enemy were frustrated, and many valuable stores preserved."

This resolution, introduced in the House on the 12th, was passed by the Senate on the 15th of June, 1781.

menier, Peggy Fritchey, Kathryn Ann Hillman, Mary Kimball, Sally Wayne Morrison, Mary Joan Oberjohnn, Jean Samuels, Marianne Truscott, James Sheils, Billy Tynes. Junior Honorary Vice President for Life, Grahame T. Smallwood. Caroline T. Brown was elected Honorary Junior National President.



# "The Naval Academy— Old and New"

THE United States Naval Academy is the national educational institution where young men are educated and trained for service as commissioned officers in the United States Navy. Its students are appointed Midshipmen in the U. S. Navy, and its graduates are commissioned in the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Air Force.

The military system of education, whether applied to our civil institutions of learning, or to "West Point" or "Annapolis," has the added objective of developing self-reliance, a manly and independent nature, personal neatness, etiquette, a wholesome respect for authority, and the highest sense of honor and moral integrity.

There is an essential difference between the Naval Academy and a university or college where men are educated and trained for civil pursuits. A college is a place of opportunity, while the Naval Academy is unquestionably a place of obligation. Every Midshipman who enters the Naval Academy swears to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States. A young man who goes to college is there for his own convenience, whereas the Midshipman, from the moment he enters, agrees to perform certain duties and assumes voluntarily a specific obligation to serve his country.

The founding of the Naval Academy was the culmination of the work and dreams of many men over many years. The second President of the United States, John Adams, made a proposal as early as 1800 for a military academy, one division of which would be a "school for the Navy." Here all future naval officers would be trained. Nothing came of his proposal. His immediate successor, Thomas Jefferson, and his son, John Quincy Adams, made suggestions for a well-organized system of naval education, but with no success. Various Secretaries of the Navy, congressmen, naval officers, and private citizens sought vainly to establish a naval school ashore.

In 1802, the year the Military Academy

was founded, the Navy Regulations instructed all ships' commanders to see that "schoolmasters" performed their duty acceptably toward the midshipmen. As no schoolmasters were provided by regulations, the ships' chaplains performed these duties. In many instances the chaplains did a remarkably fine job.

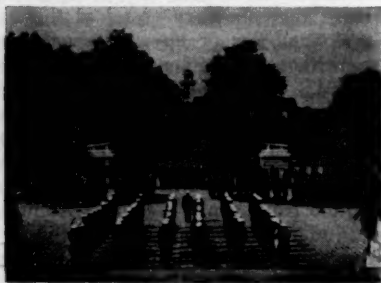
Eleven years later, Congress required that every ship-of-the-line should have a schoolmaster on board. By 1831, it was provided that no Navy vessel of the size of a sloop-of-war or upwards should put to sea without a schoolmaster, if one could be found. The explorer, and later Presidential candidate, General John C. Fremont, was such a schoolmaster on the sloop-of-war *Natchez* on a cruise to South America in 1833. David Glasgow Farragut, the American Navy's first Admiral, was a junior officer aboard this ship.

In 1803 a school for midshipmen was established at the Washington Navy Yard, where Chaplain Robert Thompson gave courses in mathematics and navigation. Later, schools were established at the New York, Boston, and Norfolk Navy Yards. Midshipmen might attend these schools if they were interested. Most midshipmen were not interested at all, except insofar as the schools provided short courses to prepare for promotion examinations. They desired the *exact* amount of education that would make it possible for them to pass their promotion examinations, *and no more*.

In 1839, when Martin Van Buren was President of the United States and James Kirk Paulding was his Secretary of the Navy, a school for the Navy's junior officers was opened at the Philadelphia Naval Asylum, a home for superannuated Navy enlisted men. Midshipmen, all of whom had served on Navy ships at sea, were ordered to this school. Attendance at the earlier naval schools had been voluntary, whereas attendance at Philadelphia was a requirement. This was a long step forward. Several officers who later won fame and recognition in the Civil War

were graduates of this Philadelphia school.

In 1842 a young Yale graduate, William Chauvenet, was appointed to its small teaching staff. Chauvenet was not only a brilliant mathematician but an inspiring teacher as well. He gave new life and purpose to the school. Reckless young midshipmen, impatient at enforced attendance at the school, took new interest in their studies under his leadership. Two other able instructors were assigned to the school, Lieutenant James H. Ward, an expert in naval gunnery and naval tactics, and Henry H. Lockwood, a graduate of West Point. These three gifted teachers were to become the nucleus of the first Academic teaching staff at Annapolis.



NOON FORMATION IN TECUMSEH COURT

In March, 1845, the recently inaugurated President, James K. Polk, invited George Bancroft, a distinguished New England historian, to become his Secretary of the Navy. Bancroft accepted his offer. He took an immediate interest in the education of the junior officers of the Navy. If any one man can be singled out who contributed most to the founding of the Naval Academy, that man is George Bancroft. By June 6, less than three months after he took office, he had his plans advanced to such a point that he was ready to choose a site for the school.

To the Secretary of War, William L. Marcy, he wrote that a site must be chosen with "the smallest expenditure of public funds. From what I can learn of the position and accommodation of Fort Severn at Annapolis, I am inclined to think that post a suitable location." He then asked for the War Secretary's cooperation in having the Fort transferred to the Navy. On the back of this rather brief letter is a still briefer endorsement in Marcy's hand-

writing, "I assent to the transfer 5 August 1845. W. L. Marcy." On June 13th, Bancroft wrote to the President on the same subject. After a brief outline of his plans for his proposed naval school and his choice of Fort Severn, he closed his letter with, "I have the honor to solicit your authority for such transfer if the plan meets your approbation." On the back of this letter from Bancroft to Polk is pasted a small oblong slip of yellow paper at the head of which is printed in script: "The President of the United States." Mr. Polk's endorsement reads: "Secretary of the Navy. Proposing a transfer of Fort Severn from the Military to the Naval Service of the United States. No objection is perceived to the proposed transfer, the Secretary of War consenting thereto, June 16, 1845." With this brief exchange of letters the original site was acquired for what was to become the greatest naval school on earth. One will search in vain for an Act of Congress creating the school. The Fort was actually turned over to the Navy on August 15, 1845.

For its first Superintendent, Bancroft chose Commander Franklin Buchanan, of the regular Navy, a native of Maryland, known in the service as an able, just man, but a strict disciplinarian.

On Friday, October 10, 1845, at 11 o'clock in the morning, Commander Buchanan formally opened the school with a brief and simple ceremony. The midshipmen (about 56 in number) were assembled in a classroom where Buchanan read them a letter from Secretary Bancroft, and then told them in quarter-deck English the Secretary's purpose in founding the school and what was expected of them.

Most of the midshipmen in attendance that first year had been appointed as midshipmen in the Navy in either 1840 or in 1841. These were called "Oldsters." A few came to the Naval School (its name was changed to the United States Naval Academy in 1850) directly from civilian life and were known officially as Acting Midshipmen, but unofficially as "Youngsters." The "Oldsters" had but one more year to serve before taking their examinations for promotion to the grade of Passed Midshipman, a grade approximately the counterpart of the modern ensign.

Since athletic diversions were not provided as a means for these active youths to work off their animal spirits, they sought less healthy means of diversion. They drank, they played poker, they quarreled among themselves, and fought at least one duel. But they had some normal diversions. In January, 1846, they held a naval ball, which was considered quite a social event in the history of Annapolis. They organized a theatrical company and gave a play, "The Lady of Lyons," in a local Annapolis theater.

In 1851 the present four-year course of study was established, and has so remained to the present day, except for brief reductions to three years during the Civil War and the two World Wars. The first formal graduation exercises were held in June, 1854.

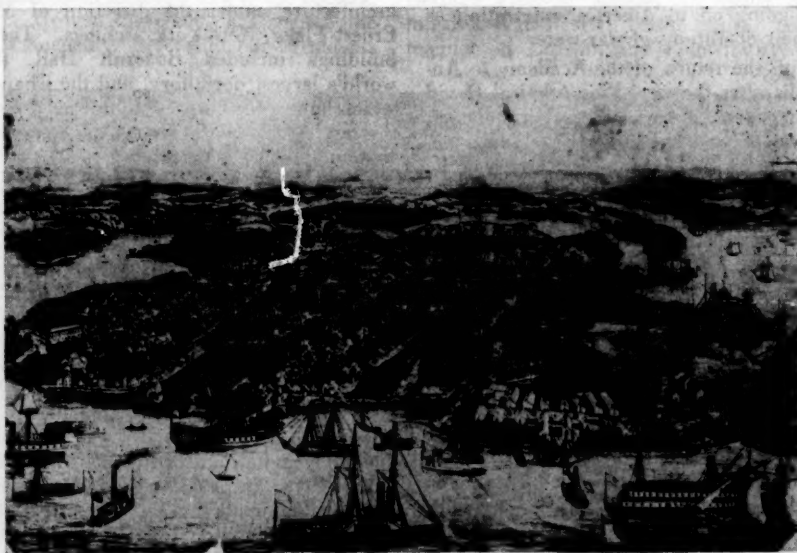
In April, 1861, when the Civil War broke out, the Naval Academy was removed to Newport, Rhode Island, where it remained until September, 1865. The Navy Department rented a hotel in Newport, the Atlantic House, as a dormitory for the upper classes, the plebes being quartered aboard the old Frigate *Consti-*

*tution*, anchored in the harbor. The Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis were taken over by the United States Army and a large base hospital was established on the present site of Bancroft Hall.

On February 23, 1864, during the stay of the Academy at Newport, an event occurred that seemed of practically no importance, yet it serves as an excellent criterion of the work that was then being done by the Naval Academy. An English naval officer, Captain James G. Goodenough, on duty in the United States as a naval observer during the war, visited the Naval Academy and witnessed some of the recitations. He made this entry in his diary:

"This college is more advanced than our Britannia . . . If application and study are of any use, I'm afraid that these men will have very superior men to ourselves in their Navy. They are working harder and more intelligently for it than we are."

Seven years later, in an address in London before the Royal United Service Institution on "Preliminary Naval Education," he gave the Naval Academy the warmest sort of compliment:



View of Naval Academy and Annapolis about 1864. In foreground are temporary hospital buildings used by the Army, on the approximate present site of Bancroft Hall. Old Fort Severn is at the lower right. In background are other temporary hospital buildings in rear of St. John's College. Behind is College Creek. During the War Between the States the Naval Academy was located at Newport, R. I.



NAVAL ACADEMY CHAPEL

"In my opinion, the Naval College is the most important feature of the American Navy. It quite surpassed, in my eyes, everything that I saw of ships and guns, which were merely transitory, because I saw in the college established in Rhode Island then, now in Annapolis, a seed for the growth of a future Navy, which far surpassed in interest anything which was then going on in America, interesting as all their operations of war were."

With the return of the Academy to Annapolis after the war, Vice Admiral David Dixon Porter became its Superintendent. A man of vast energy and boundless enthusiasm, with a notable war record, he introduced new subjects into the curriculum, brought in able young officers, with war experience as instructors, introduced baseball, rowing, track, and other sports, encouraged social life and dancing at the Academy, and made of the simple graduation ceremonies an outstanding social event of each year. The entire week of graduation, with its parades, ceremonies, and social activities, became a week to be ever remembered in the minds of the graduates, their parents, and their sweethearts. But the unique "Color Girl" ceremony was the creation of his successor, Commodore John L. Worden, commander of the *Monitor* in the fateful Hampton Roads battle with the Confederate ironclad *Virginia*.

The short war with Spain brought little change to the Naval Academy. The First Class was graduated on April 2, 1898, and

ordered to the war theater, and June Week festivities were cancelled for that year. During the summer Admiral Cervera and his officers, who were taken prisoners-of-war at the Battle of Santiago, were brought to the Academy and quartered in houses in the Yard. They all gave their paroles not to leave the vicinity of Annapolis, but were otherwise given complete freedom of the city. The people of Annapolis welcomed them to their homes and made their stay a most pleasant one. Never in history were prisoners taken captive in war ever treated with greater kindness and generosity. This treatment reflected great credit on Annapolitans, who recognized in Admiral Cervera and his officers the decent, honorable gentlemen that they were.

During the decade from 1900 to 1910, the Naval Academy was almost completely rebuilt. The buildings that the Army had constructed prior to 1845 surrounding old Fort Severn, and the buildings constructed by the Navy before and just after the Civil War were torn down, except for the two small brick buildings standing on either side of the Maryland Avenue Gate. A completely new group of buildings was erected in the French Renaissance style of architecture, under the direction of Mr. Ernest Flagg, New York architect. These buildings included Bancroft Hall, the world's largest dormitory, and the Chapel, which houses the crypt of John Paul Jones, the last resting place of one of America's first and greatest sea heroes.

During both World Wars the course of study was reduced to three years. In World War I the Academy trained 2,569 Reserve officers for the naval service, in addition to its regular midshipmen, and 4,292 Naval Reserve Midshipmen during World War II.

In the 106 years of its history, the Naval Academy has been administered by 35 Superintendents—6 commanders, 11 captains, 2 commodores, 13 rear admirals, and 3 vice admirals, all line officers of the United States Navy. Its graduates number just 22,496, including the Class of 1951, which was graduated on June 1. These graduates have fought in the Mexican War, the Civil War (on both sides), the Spanish-American War, in both World Wars, and in several minor expeditions in various parts of the world. Its graduates are now



taking part in the present conflict in Korea. These graduates have not only served as commissioned officers in the Navy, but in the Marine Corps, the Army, and the Air Force, as well. Up to the end of World War II 669 Naval Academy graduates had lost their lives by enemy action.

The curriculum of the Naval Academy, divided among 11 departments of instruction, is designed to provide an adequate historical, scientific, and technical training and sufficient professional knowledge to fit a junior officer for his duties in the United States Fleet, in the Marine Corps, or in the Air Force.

The Naval Academy Museum houses a remarkable collection of paintings, ship models, manuscripts, flags, uniforms, medals, and naval memorabilia covering every war in which the Navy has been engaged. Its ship models include the famous H. H. Rogers collection, valued at over a million dollars. The Naval Academy Library, with its collection of over 125,000 volumes, houses the most complete collection of books on naval history, naval biography, navigation, and seamanship to be found anywhere in the world.

Every President of the United States from Millard Fillmore's day to the present, except Grover Cleveland, has visited the Naval Academy. Several of our Presidents

—Ulysses S. Grant, James A. Garfield, Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Warren G. Harding, Calvin Coolidge, and Franklin D. Roosevelt—have addressed graduating classes at Commencement exercises.

Distinguished foreign visitors have included kings, queens, members of the world's royal families, prime ministers, and distinguished Army and Navy officers from all over the world. Among these foreign visitors at the Naval Academy were the Austrian Admiral Tegethoff, victor over the Italian fleet at Lissa, in 1867; Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, in 1876; Prince von Isenberg, nephew of the Austrian Emperor, Franz Joseph, in 1893; Prince Henry, of Prussia, in 1902; Prince Louis of Battenberg in 1905; Prince Tsai Hsun, uncle of the then Emperor of China, in 1910; Prince and Princess Fushimi of Japan during the same year; Admiral Togo, victor over the Russians in the Battle of the Sea of Japan, in 1911; King Albert of Belgium in 1919; Edward, Prince of Wales, in 1919 (later, in 1941, he visited the Naval Academy as the Duke of Windsor, accompanied by the Duchess); Admiral John Jellicoe, victor over the German Fleet at Jutland, in 1920; Admiral David Beatty, battle cruiser commander at Jutland, the following year;



NAVAL ACADEMY FROM THE AIR, BANCROFT HALL IN THE CENTER

Generals Diaz and Badoglio, of the Italian Army, also in 1921; Queen Marie of Roumania in 1927; General De Gaulle, of France, and Prince Abdul Ilah, of Iraq, in 1945; Viscount Alexander, Governor-General of Canada, in 1947; Prince Charles of Belgium in 1948, President Vincent Auriol of France and the Prince Consort of the Netherlands, in 1951.

Each Summer since 1851, except during some of the war years, the midshipmen will embark on Navy ships for a practice cruise. This cruise sometimes takes them to Europe, at other times to the Caribbean, South America, or along the Atlantic coast. On these cruises they learn the practical applications of their future profession, and discover what life is like on a warship at sea.

After the turn of the century, other naval activities were set up near the mouth of the Severn. These included the Naval Engineering Experiment Station, whose first director took over his duties on July 2, 1904. This activity was designed as a vast naval laboratory for the then Bureau of Engineering (now the Bureau of Ships). In the Summer of 1911, the first naval aviation unit was organized and an aviation camp was established at Greenbury Point, where the Severn River joins with

Chesapeake Bay. On February 1, 1913 the Naval Postgraduate School was opened on Naval Academy grounds, where it remained until its transfer to Monterey, California, in November, 1951. In 1918 the Navy Department built the Radio Station on Greenbury Point, with the world's highest radio towers. The Naval Academy Dairy Farm at Gambrills, Maryland, which provides the midshipmen at the Naval Academy with an abundant supply of fresh milk, was purchased on December 11, 1913, and was actually taken over by the Naval Academy on April 1, 1915. The Naval Hospital, which has occupied several different buildings in the course of the Academy's history, was first organized in 1846, a year after the founding of the Naval School, under the cognizance of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. It provides medical and surgical care for all midshipmen at the Naval Academy who are in need of hospitalization, as well as for all service personnel on duty within the Command, and their dependents.

The Naval Academy today, with its many modern supporting facilities of the Severn River Naval Command, is indeed a far cry from the old stone barbette of Fort Severn, which stood guard on the river off Annapolis over a century ago.

## Civilian Relief in Korea

*(Continued from page 710)*

were opened and fetid air poured from below. Chedju-du would be reached two hours after sun-up and the refugees stirred and looked toward their day of freedom.

A weary mother slept upon a bed roll given her by a Red Cross worker, while her wide-eyed infant whimpered high on her shoulder. The Quartermaster brought out a can of peaches and fed the infant. The baby sucked, gurgled and dribbled until finished. Finally it burped and joined its mother in refreshing slumber.

The United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency was activated by the General Assembly. This organization will assume the responsibility for relief and rehabilitation when considered appropriate by CINCUNC. Civil Assistance will be continued by the military, however, as long as the United Nations Command is held responsible for the military operations.

When hostilities cease and peace and security have been restored, Civil Assistance will be assumed by the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency.

## "Grandma Moses"

*(Continued from page 712)*

Walloomsac Chapter, she very happily consented to have her name proposed for membership.

When asked what she thought about her membership, Grandma said, "Now I have joined and am very proud that I had Revolutionary fighters in my ancestry."

Hoosac-Walloomsac Chapter feels that, with Grandma Moses becoming a member, it is a fitting climax in their twenty-fifth year of existence, which will be celebrated in the Fall of 1952.



# Along Old Monmouth Trails

BY HAZEL WARD HOFFMAN

**MONMOUTH COUNTY, NEW JERSEY**, is remembered primarily for the famous battle fought on its soil during the American Revolution, but there are numerous tales of interest to be told and Colonial buildings yet to be visited. Let us take a trip through this area and rediscover the charm of old Monmouth.

First we will go to Middletown, oldest settlement south of Newark Bay and containing the oldest house in the County. Marlpit Hall or the Edward Taylor House (1664) is now, after careful restoration, used as a museum. This is on the old "King's Highway" laid out 1719 following an Indian trail. Just a little farther on is Christ Church where William Leeds, a buccaneer of Captain Kidd's band, is buried under the front of the church. Founded 1693, this building was rebuilt in 1835. Clinton and Cornwallis led the British army past here on their retreat from the Monmouth battleground. The Hartshorne House once played host to William Penn.

Pieces of eight have been found on Middletown farms but searchers for Captain Kidd's treasure have not been rewarded as yet.

The first Baptist Church in the State was founded 1668 by Richard and Penelope Stout, first English settlers in New Jersey, 1645. An ancient cemetery, down the highway, contains a still legible brown gravemarker dated 1715.

Early Colonists of Middletown have left many stories behind, some of which exhibit characteristics foretelling of trouble between the Colonies and Mother England.

Just off the Scenic Road out of Atlantic Highlands is a spring reputed to have been visited by Henry Hudson. A marker in Highlands points out the place where Tories unwarrantedly hung Captain Joshua Huddy of the Monmouth Artillery captured at Toms River.

Out into the bay extends Sandy Hook with the famed Ft. Hancock at its tip, established 1762.

Everyone knows of Long Branch, the "President's Resort," and the oldest sum-

mer resort in the United States (1790).

English settlers from Long Island bought the Shrewsbury site from the Indians, 1663. Two years later it was settled under patent issued by the Governor of New Netherlands. Quakers arriving shortly thereafter named it Shrewsbury for the town in England from whence they came.

The Allen home, a large Colonial house, was built 1667 by Jedediah Allen. Diagonally across the highway is Christ Church, built 1769. Its charter dates from 1736 although it follows an earlier house of worship built 1715. The spire of the building still is surmounted by the English Crown though the dome is riddled by the bullets of Washington's army. Inside is a Book of Common Prayer printed 1760 at Cambridge and presented to the Church seven years later by Governor William Franklin. Also here is the famous Vinegar Bible printed 1717 by John Basket in Oxford. It was so-called because of the misspelling of the word "vineyard." Until 1854 the Shrewsbury and Middletown churches were united and it contains a silver communion set given by Queen Anne to both churches in 1708. One of the graves in the aisle with stone slab is that of Theodorus Bartow, father-in-law of Aaron Burr. The square pew of the Royal Governor Franklin may be seen. Dates in the graveyard go back to 1680.

Royal Governor Colonel Lewis Morris lived at Tinton Falls (where iron ore was discovered 1666) when he became governor in 1702.

Nearby Little Silver is so called, tradition tells us, because that is the price paid the Indians for the land.

The oldest Masonic lodge in Monmouth and the oldest Masonic hall in the State is at Eatontown, organized 1815 and the building erected 1822.

During the early days bog iron was taken from the Manasquan River, smelted at Monmouth Furnace (Allaire) and taken in barges down river to the schooners. Cannon balls for Washington's army were made here. Mouldings for Robert Fulton's

first steamboat and for the engines of the *Savannah* were cast at Allaire. With bog iron being outmoded Allaire became the "deserted village." The late Arthur Brisbane, journalist, built his home and the Tower where he worked on this property where his remains are buried.

To the north is Adelphia, formerly Blue Ball. At the bend of the road stands Mariner's Tavern (now known as Our House Tavern) built 1747. Two years earlier George Mariner came from England in a boat of his own construction. During the Revolution the "Pine Robber" Fagan sent chills to the hearts of travellers thinking of passing this way where many were waylaid. Fenton, another of the gang, was killed by a Patriot soldier's musket. Fagan left from here on his flight toward Colt's Neck where he was finally hung. The robbers frequented the Inn during this period. At one time court was held in the public room, so both crime and justice were carried out at this Inn. The original building had but two rooms.

Beyond Adelphia is Morgan's Mill, an old mill built before 1745. It was here that 300 of Morgan's Riflemen waited during the Battle of Monmouth for the British which never came, hence the name. To the south, across the road, is a marsh in which Captain Kidd is said to have buried treasure. A search was made one night by one who claimed to know its location and began digging. Suddenly a screech rent the air. Needless to say, the party refused to return even in daylight.

Georgia schoolhouse received its grant from the King of England, 1750. The building, over 100 years old, is believed to have within its frame part of the original schoolhouse.

From Elton to Allentown there now stretches a good macadamized road. Over parts of this when it was the Burlington Path the British and American soldiers passed from Philadelphia to the Monmouth battleground.

In the tiny village of Clarksburg is the site of the old Willow Tree Tavern. This was once a regular stage coach stop on the Philadelphia-Long Branch run. Benjamin Franklin and his daughter are said to have had dinner at the Tavern. Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, stopped overnight

but due to a constant fear of being poisoned he insisted on using his own trusted French cook. It is also said that Clinton's men (with the officers in the dining room), were quartered here before the Battle of Monmouth.

Pioneer ancestors of Abe Lincoln once lived near the village. There is a plaque and a grave of little three-year-old Deborah, daughter of Mordecai and Hanna Salter Lincoln, in Ye Olde Robbins Graveyard. Although the family had moved to Pennsylvania in 1720, the house where they lived, now no longer standing, was known as the Lincoln house until well after the Presidency of Abe Lincoln.

Atop a little hill three miles beyond stands a two-story brick building—very plain, denoting its use: a Quaker Meeting House. The earliest Friends worshipped at Crosswicks, but it was so difficult to reach that in the year 1738 they decided to build their own meeting house. The frame structure gave way to the brick one 1816. There are graves of many of the earliest settlers surrounding it. This area is called Wrightsville.

At the cross road we read a plaque placed there by descendants of the original settlers of Cox's Corners. It tells us that Thomas and Elizabeth Blashford Cox were among the first settlers of East Jersey. Their descendants from the early days of the Eighteenth Century have been identified with the area. General James Cox fought for Independence. "Box Grove" is the former name of this farm.

One of the most quaint of all New Jersey towns lies about a mile south. The crooked little main street of Imlaystown is lined with tiny Colonial homes. Richard Salter, Sr., built a mill here on the beautiful little pond before 1700 and in 1727 sold it with fifty acres to John Imlay. There is yet a mill on the pond. The plain frame church is an offspring of the Middletown Baptist Church mentioned earlier but this building, though the original (1723) burned, is much older having been built 1731. In the graveyard lies John Salter who donated the land and was first to be buried on it—August, 1723.

Allentown was settled 1706 by John Allen, son of Jedediah who erected the Allen Home at Shrewsbury. John built the grist mill, the center of growth for the

town. One of the finest examples of federal architecture is the house erected in 1793 by John Inlay.

From Allentown, to return to the northern part of the county, we pass through Mercer County. New Sharon on the Assunpink is another delightful, tiny settlement. It has a certain indescribable old-fashioned charm and an air of serenity that cannot be ignored. Just a few yards from the Creek, along the highway is an immense white oak, one of the largest and oldest in the State—two and three-quarter centuries old. At the ground it has a girth of 29 feet.

East of Eilers Corners one sees a tall look-out tower on a hill. Its gateway sign introduces East Windsor Cemetery, founded by the English 1756.

Englishtown has a pond in the midst of the village reminiscent of the days when water power was used for the mill and the towns grew around them. On the bend of the main road stands the long low Village Inn in the shade of an old tree. A pretty little Inn with many windows and a "homey" atmosphere, it was built the year Washington was born, 1732. In front of its stands a pump and curb-side hitching post ornate with horse's head. Conferences were held here by Washington and his men concerning the impending battle at Monmouth Court House and Lee's courtmartial took place shortly afterward. Many of the rooms are furnished with relics of the Revolution.

The battlefield is one of the most famous in the United States. On it Old Tennent Church stands majestically overlooking the countryside. However, it was at Old Scots Burying Ground near Wickatunk that Old Tennent was born, preceded by two houses of worship 1692 and 1730. The Scotch settlers had mostly been banished from Scotland, 1685, due to their faith. Seventy-two of the two hundred had sailed on the *Caledonia*. When Old Tennent was under consideration it had been planned to build it on the lower part of White Hill but when the corner stone was ready to be laid, 1751, Janet Rhea is reputed to have carried it in her apron to the top of the hill and said, "Who ever heard o' ganging doon to the house of the Lord?"

The Rev. William Tennent, for whom it was named, was pastor over forty-three

years prior to his death 1777. His remains now rest under the floor in the center aisle of the church. Within the last decade one of the white oaks of the original grove in which it was built was still standing. Brown and white gravemarkers in the cemetery bear the names of both British and American soldiers.

There is much disputing as to whether or not the church was used as a hospital. The Walter Kerr home, no longer standing, is claimed by some to have been the hospital. Dried bloodstains are still to be seen on the Church pews.

The building is a true witness to the test of American Colonial architecture. The majestic beauty of design is to be seen in both interior and exterior. Pew doors and high pulpit, elegant in paneled simplicity, are outstanding features of Colonial styling.

A short distance away is the Craig home. John was a paymaster in the American army and when Charles Lee was beaten back by Clinton's forces the Craig family had to flee. They threw their silver into the adjacent well. The British had heard about the silver and so drained the well and took it.

Along the highway is a sign beside a covered well reading, "Molly Pitcher's Well." The location of the place where Mary Ludwig Hays got the water is disputed. There is also a spring a quarter of a mile further on where an old axle, probably part of a gun carriage, was found.

On the same highway at Freehold is a gray frame colonial church with a dome similar to the one on Christ Church at Shrewsbury. Chartered in 1736 by King George II, St. Peter's Church owes a debt to the English crown: the tribute of a pepper corn for each year of its existence. After the battle it was used as a hospital for British soldiers by the American army. General Clinton had left a note on the battlefield asking Washington to care for the wounded British. They were taken to the church which was afterward used as a barracks and ammunition storehouse for the Americans. The Rector, Rev. Samuel Cooke, at the outbreak of the war had joined the British in New York and became Deputy-Chaplain of the British Army. The forerunner of St. Peter's were services

held at the long-lost village of Topanemus which existed between Tennent and Marlboro. All that remains is the faint vistage of a graveyard.

Homes of the colonists were burned and pillaged by the British upon their arrival but, because Mrs. Covenhoven gave them the freedom of her home, it was spared. The east wing of the house was built in the days when farmers lived only in the Summer in these homes and spent their Winters or danger periods within the town away from the Indians. The main part was built by the Covenhovens about 1755. The house contains an unfinished mural believed to have been made by a British officer who left it to go to battle. Lt. Col. Henry Monckton slept here for the last time the night before the battle, afterward he rested at Old Tennent. The standard wrenched from his command at the time of his death by Captain William Wilson, together with many other relics, is in the museum of the Monmouth County Historical Association.

Colt's Neck Inn, five miles east of Freehold, dates back to 1717 and tradition tells us that Captain Joshua Huddy, previously mentioned, was once its proprietor.

At Vanderburg is the grave of Michael Field, an American soldier killed when Col. Asher Holmes attacked the British baggage train retreating from Monmouth. Several were wounded, while the British had four soldiers and a drummer boy killed.

Phalanx, a communal experiment founded by Horace Greeley, Albert Brisbane and others of like mind, 1843, flourished for a time. Alexander Wolcott, the writer, was born here. Like many such experiments, disagreements arose and finally the whole thing collapsed. The immense house still stands in a grove of trees, with a brook running before it.

The land at Lincroft was first parcelled out in 1676. The Inn was built 1697 on a tract granted to John Bennett by the

King of England. Its well was sunk the same year. The highway was called the "Hay Path," running to Tilton's Meadows (Holmdel) and Plain Dealings (Pleasant Valley).

At Freneau, formerly Mt. Pleasant, is the home of the man for whom it is named, Philip Morin Freneau. His print shop is all that remains of the home which burned in 1818. But out on a knoll under the Locusts back of the house lies the body of the printer of New Jersey's first paper, the *Jersey Gazette*.

Matawan, known since 1686 as New Aberdeen and Middletown Point, was settled around the crossing of two old Indian trails. The Burrows Mansion, built 1723, has a history all of its own. "Corn King" Burrows owned the property during the Revolution. His son, together with Lt. John Forman, drilled the first company of militia in the Western Battalion of New Jersey. Now a major he came to visit his young bride, Margaret (sister-in-law to Philip Freneau), one night but was betrayed to the British who broke down the heavy front doors. From the stairway landing Burrows shot an officer. Another tried to snatch Margaret's shawl. Fleeing into the night she cried, "No shawl of mine shall succor the enemy." Burrows jumped from an upper window, swam Matawan Creek and escaped. The "Corn King" was held hostage and later exchanged for a high British official.

Keyport, for more than a century previous to its development as a town, 1829, had been Key Grove, the Kearney estate. Major James Kearney married the widowed mother of Philip Freneau.

There are also many more tiny hamlets with ancient churches, mills and inns. In some places you may locate other old family burying grounds. Volumes would be required to contain a complete travelogue of historical Monmouth so we have briefly mentioned only a few.

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Total receipts for the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower from March through April 19 aggregated \$22,605.78 in cash and pledges. The Natchez Garden Party by Mississippi Daughters brought \$1,250; the C. A. R. frieze, \$2,000. As of April 19, the balance needed for completion of construction work on the tower was \$53,840.85. As authorized by Continental Congress, contracts have been signed for completion of the tower.



# George Mason, Champion of Individual Rights

BY FLORENCE S. BERRYMAN

GEORGE MASON'S name, although it belongs there, is not in the first ranks of the Revolutionary period's greatest men. The names of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, Patrick Henry and several others are those which come to mind when one thinks of that heroic time, when leadership was found and decisions made, which have affected not only United States history but that of the whole world.

If one considers the life of Mason, it is easy to understand why his name is less well known. He was an intellectual of exceptional attainments, sought and consulted by his greatest contemporaries. Furthermore, he invariably acted when his action seemed imperative. But, temperamentally, he was a private citizen, who preferred the satisfactions of his home and family to any other situation, and he successfully resisted various attempts to draw him into public life on occasions other than those when he felt he had to participate.

Five score and sixty years have passed since George Mason died. But in all that time, and in the hands of its various owners, Gunston Hall has remained the home of George Mason and of no one else. He stamped it ineradicably with his taste, his presence and his love.

Yet this hearthside statesman just as ineradicably stamped the future of his nation with his convictions about the kinds of liberty which had to be guaranteed to every man. He was not satisfied with the Constitution's airy phrase about "securing the blessings of liberty." He had defined those blessings in 1776 in his "Declaration of Rights" for the State of Virginia, and he refused to support the Constitution until those same rights were spelled out. Obviously the American people were equally determined to have them, for, in order to secure the nine State ratifications needed, a Bill of Rights had to be added to the new Constitution. In the first session of

the first Congress, they were submitted and adopted, and they form the Constitution's first ten amendments.

George Mason, born in 1725 in Stafford (now Fairfax) County, was of aristocratic descent. His Royalist forebears had come to the Colonies after the execution of Charles I, and in several generations had held civil and military positions of importance. They enjoyed the highest social standing and owned large estates on both sides of the Potomac River. Under the English law of primogeniture, George, the fourth of his name, fell heir to the whole of his father's estates when he was but ten years old.

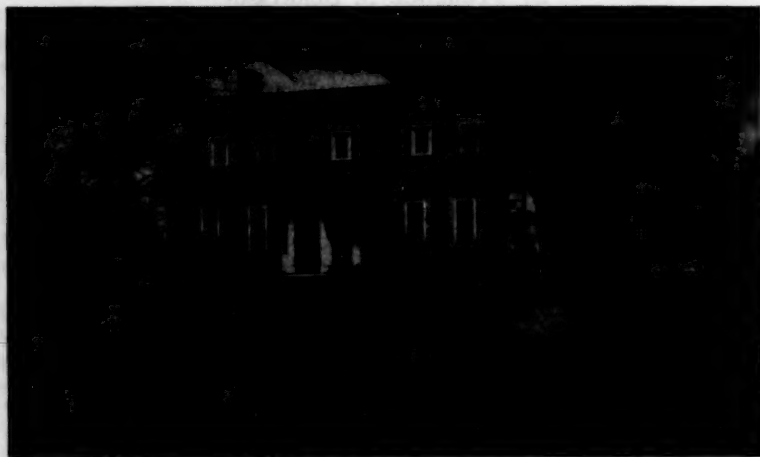
During his minority, when he lived with his mother at her dower plantation "Chappawamsic," his guardian was John Mercer of Marlborough, a brilliant man with one of the colony's finest libraries, between 1,500 and 2,000 volumes, about a third of them law books. So in addition to instruction from his private tutors, George in his teens absorbed legal knowledge from Mercer, who was actively engaged in law when the boy was his ward.

At twenty-one, Mason left his mother's home for his own plantation at Dogue's Neck. At twenty-five, he married Anne Eilbeck, the sixteen-year-old daughter of a neighbor in Maryland. Theirs was a true love affair and a happy marriage, which resulted in five sons and four daughters.

A few years after his marriage, George Mason started to build Gunston Hall on an estate which in the 18th century included between five and six thousand acres, with half a thousand people working on it. Not only were there farm laborers, but also artisans who produced nearly all necessities. Gunston Hall (named after the family seat in Staffordshire, England) was built of bricks made on the place. It seems typical of the cool, privacy-loving Mason's tastes that the front entrance, facing inland to the arrival of most callers, is more restrained in atmosphere than the

secluded rear entrance, which gives on a superb garden, falling to the Potomac River, and looking across to Maryland. Two solid rows of box, now two hundred years old, frame a beautiful vista of the Potomac. On the river was an entrance

Parish for 20 years. About 1770 he and Washington, also a vestryman, had disagreed about the location of Pohick Church when plans were made for rebuilding it. Washington's view prevailed (to locate it on a new site nearer to Mount



for those who came by boat, as did Mason's close neighbor and life-long friend, George Washington.

Underscoring his love of privacy, Mason had one serious disability which alone would have kept him from a more muscular role in the Revolution. From his thirties he suffered periodic severe attacks of gout which crippled him temporarily. An occasional record of his suffering appears in his writings.

There is no doubt of Mason's hospitality, however. The pineapple ornament on the gateways, over the stairway and pediments, is a symbol of hospitality. And Mason was host to many of the great of his day, who in some instances have written their impressions of him in their letters and day-books.

Mason's personal ability was so impressive that it gave him exceptional influence in his State. Besides personally supervising his vast estate without the aid of an overseer, which would seem to have been a full-time job, he was involved in many civic enterprises. He was an organizer of the Ohio Company, a founder of Alexandria city, a member of the House of Burgesses (1759-60), a justice of the Fairfax County court, a vestryman of Truro

Vernon than to Gunston Hall) because he could prove it was also nearer the parish's population center. Mason actually supervised its construction, after the death of the builder who had been given the contract.

At the same time, Mason was an indefatigable champion of the Colonies' cause. After the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1766, he wrote an open letter to London merchants, told them another such action would produce revolt in the Colonies. When further duties were imposed in 1769 he drafted non-importation resolutions adopted by the House of Burgesses. He followed the "Boston Tea Party" with the Fairfax Resolves of 1774, which were the foundation stone for resolutions passed by the Virginia convention in Williamsburg and the Continental Congress, the same year.

During this same period he suffered his greatest personal loss in the death of his wife (1773), leaving his children aged three to 20. Less than a fortnight later, he made a will in which he recommended to them "the happiness and independence of private citizenship rather than the troubles and vexations of public business." In the same document, he admonished

them in unequivocal language to assert the liberty of their country and to endeavor to transmit to their posterity those sacred rights to which they had been born.

In this year of his wife's death, Mason was only forty-eight, and had nearly two decades of life ahead of him, and some of his most active public service. In 1775, he became a member of Patrick Henry's secret Committee of Safety. Under the new Virginia State Constitution, Mason was a delegate from Fairfax in the General Assembly (1776-80). He approved George Rogers Clark's conquest of the Northwest, laying claim for Virginia to territory as far as the Great Lakes. Mason made a plan for ceding it to the Federal Government.

Since the Articles of Confederation lacked sufficient strength to govern the new nation, Mason served as a member of the Constitutional Convention. In his sixties, he was the oldest of Virginia's seven delegates. For a week before the Convention opened, they worked on their State plan as a basis for the nation.

Mason was one of the five most frequent speakers in the Convention debates. Enthusiastic at the outset, he lost his ardor because of the body's failure to act on certain issues, among them the slave trade, which he considered should have been ended, and slavery gradually abolished. Had his views prevailed, the Civil War would not have wasted the nation three-quarters of a century later.

But threat of Federal Government encroachments on the rights in State Constitutions was his major reason for denouncing the new Constitution. When the Bill of Rights was included, he returned to his earlier approval. He also retired again to private life, and could not be pried loose from Gunston Hall to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate in 1790. His work was done, and he died in his beloved home two years later.

Gunston Hall was owned successively by George Mason's son and grandson, and was not sold until the latter's widow died in 1867. Early in this century it was the home of Vahghan and Paul Kester, writers and dramatists. The latter wrote stirringly of past ages, and his plays were produced by some of the greatest dramatic stars of the period. "When Knighthood Was In

Flower" was produced by Julia Marlowe; "Don Quixote" by E. H. Sothorn, others by Ada Rehan, Mme. Modjeska and distinguished contemporaries in England as well as in the United States. Living at Gunston Hall must have been a continuing source of inspiration to the Kesters, with their appreciation of the great past.

Gunston Hall was purchased in 1912 by Louis Hertle of Chicago. With the advice of an eminent Washington architect, Glenn Brown, he undertook a thorough restoration of the mansion and its grounds, which had suffered from long neglect.

But such was the quality of the architectural gem under the decay that their work was triumphantly repaid. Although George Mason himself is assumed to have made the mansion's general design, its front and rear porches and unbelievably rich interior carving were the work of William Buckland, a well-trained young architect brought from England by Mason's brother. The lavish use of carved woodwork heightens the beauty of the central hall with its arches, the stairway, the Chinese Chippendale room, unique in Virginia, the magnificent Palladian room, and several others.

The writer was privileged to visit Gunston Hall at various times during the 1920s. Mr. and Mrs. Hertle had made it a dream of beauty, and at the same time had installed modern comforts. It was a house with happy emanations. One felt that if ghosts lingered there, they were gentle, friendly spirits.

Particularly memorable to me were the hours spent in the little pavilion at the end of the garden, looking back across a rainbow spread of flowers toward the mansion in Summer, or out across the Potomac when Autumn laid a golden benediction on the landscape.

In February, 1932, after the death of his wife, and in fulfillment of her wishes, Mr. Hertle made over to the State of Virginia the title of Gunston Hall, with the reservation that he would continue to have the use of it during his lifetime. This munificent gift was entrusted to a Board of Regents of 18 women, one of whom, Mr. Hertle specified, should be the president of the Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia, others

(Continued on page 751)

## Book Reviews

**PETER ZENGER, Fighter for Freedom.** By Tom Galt. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. 1951. Illustrated by Ralph Ray, Jr. 242 pages. \$3.

This story of New York's famous printer is also an account of America's first great fight for the freedom of the press.

Peter Zenger came to the New World in his youth. Becoming apprenticed to William Bradford, printer for the king, he later owned his own newspaper press and with the help of his wife published the *New York Weekly Journal*. He dared to protest the tyranny of the Colonial Governor. His paper printed details of crooked political deals of judges appointed by the king. And so, he was brought to trial.

The story of the German immigrant is told graphically by Tom Galt. Details of action are fictionalized, with historically authentic background, based on extensive research.

As early as 1733 Zenger wrote for his newspaper: "No nation ever lost the liberty of freely speaking, writing, or publishing, but immediately lost all their liberties and became slaves."

For many years the author was a teacher of ethics in the Ethical Culture Schools. The book is effectively illustrated by the

talented young artist, Ralph Ray, Jr., son of Mrs. Ralph Ray, Regent of the Star Fort Chapter, D. A. R., of Greenwood, S. C., and former Regent of the William Gaston Chapter, of Gastonia, N. C.

**A HISTORY OF THE OVERSEAS UNITS OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.** Compiled and published in mimeographed form by the Overseas Units, Susan White (Mrs. George A.) Curry, of Havana, Cuba, Overseas Units Historian. Copies may be borrowed from Program Committee, National D. A. R. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Histories of the various Chapters comprising the Overseas Units are given briefly but comprehensively by various representatives contributing to this new volume. It forms a valuable reference book for the National Society, with lists of Regents, accounts of work through the years and summaries of accomplishments.

Dedicated to Mrs. Roscoe C. O'Byrne, who while President General was "instrumental in the creation of an eighth division of the N. S. D. A. R., embracing the Chapters outside of the United States," the book carries a frontispiece photograph of Mrs. O'Byrne and a foreword written by her in April, 1950.

### POSTSCRIPT, APRIL 22, 1952

There's good news tonight! Continental Congress voted to give the balance of the Ellis Island Fund, \$65,000, to the Building Fund. Cash received during April, before Congress, was \$5,165.13. Cash received during Congress was \$9,768.24. So the debt has been most substantially reduced and now stands at \$207,000. Pledges made during Congress amount to \$10,283.37, so you can see that when they are paid we can reduce the debt below \$200,000. That we CAN pay off during the coming year. Let's do it!

The cash received during Congress includes several items worthy of special mention. The Junior Membership presented a beautiful D.A.R. quilt for which we asked the "Signers" in the Memory Book to give \$5 each. This brought in \$615. Aloha Chapter of Hawaii flew over to us more than a thousand vanda orchids which were sold for \$612.81.

The Magazine Booklet, "D.A.R. Buildings," was sold by the Pages when the Magazine Report was made and netted \$200 for the Building Fund. Now that the D.A.R. Magazine has been refunded costs of printing this Booklet, all future sales of this Booklet will go to OUR credit, so buy them! (50¢ each.) Canton Chapter netted \$171.50 for us by the sale of lovely nylon bags. Money corsages, including a "fan" from Pennsylvania of over \$1,200, are included in the cash received. And the "Building Sales," under the able direction of Miss Phoebe Stine, will bring in over \$600 MORE.

It has been a wonderful Continental Congress. Let's make it a wonderful year and PAY OFF THE WHOLE DEBT. IT CAN BE DONE!



# National Defense

BY KATHARINE G. (MRS. BRUCE D.) REYNOLDS

*National Chairman*

and

FRANCES B. (MRS. JAMES C.) LUCAS

*Executive Secretary*

## NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

### WE TAKE OUR STAND

**L**AST MONTH we celebrated the 220th Anniversary of the birth of one who, to me, became the greatest American: George Washington. He was great in devotion to his country, in the sacrifices he made for his country; but he was greatest of all in his realization of the necessity to remain free of permanent alliances, and in anticipating the need of a permanent armed force to protect our rights and our intentions to remain a free people and a sovereign nation.

Great as were the obstacles facing the American patriots of the last half of the 18th Century, at least a patriot was recognized as a patriot, and a traitor was recognized as a traitor. There does not go down in American history any statement made by the President of Continental Congress, or of any spokesman of this nation-in-the-making to the effect that he would "not desert Benedict Arnold."

The issues then were clear-cut: either an independent nation, building its own economy, making its own laws, worshiping God and Christ in the churches of its choice, remaining an independent people; or continuing on a colonial status, ruled from abroad, its economy developed for the enrichment of people on the far side of the Atlantic, its peace and its relations with other nations dependent upon the whims of a monarch and his advisers in a distant island.

The independent Americans of the 18th Century took their stand and bequeathed to us of the 20th Century a nation that has the highest standard of living ever held on a national basis; a nation that kept out

of permanent alliances that would have ruined us as a free nation, yet has never hesitated to cooperate with other nations in defending the rights of free people. We did not become a member of that supposedly permanent alliance—the League of Nations. Yet the United States was willing to help to enforce sanctions against Italy when Abyssinia was invaded. But the League didn't worry very much about such a little country, politically, as Abyssinia. The United States wasn't a member of the League; but it was the United States that asked a member of the League to join in protesting Japan's aggression in Manchuria. *We* were not the isolationists.

Yes, the men who came to this country during the 17th and 18th Centuries to establish their independence, who fought to establish a free nation and to maintain that nation, knew what they wanted and took their stand.

Today, we too face grave issues, as grave and menacing as ever threatened the people of any nation. Our Government is top-heavy with bureaucracies; political dishonesty and immorality are being uncovered in shocking degrees in high and low places. Our domestic as well as our foreign policies are in danger of being turned over to international control. The issues today are confused on the surface, deliberately, by the international socialists who would grasp world power through bringing the United States *down* to the equality of the starving masses of other continents.

But, fundamentally, the issues are the same as confronted the early patriots: shall we remain an independent people, controlling our economy, making our own laws,

governing our relations with other nations, worshipping God in the churches of our choice? Or, shall we become a mere district, ruled over by foreign hordes, our economy developed for the benefit of others, our relations (peaceful or otherwise) with others dependent upon a super-government with military force to make us "tow the line," our Christian religion existing only under the sufferance of a highly Antichrist world federation?

When we, the citizens of this land, realize the real issues at stake under this deliberate cloak of confusion, I know in my heart that we, like our forefathers, will take our stand for American sovereignty.

What are some of these confusing issues? Let us begin with world federation. There are, you know, about 30 slightly differing world government organizations. Some people seem to be slightly confused regarding world government and United Nations. Let us get it straight. When the United Nations Charter was adopted it was presented as being a Union of Sovereign Nations whose representatives would bring into the open for discussion situations which might threaten peace, and work together to promote conditions favorable to maintaining peace. It was *not* to interfere with the domestic laws of any land. That is the principle upon which we ratified the United Nations Charter.

We, the Daughters of the American Revolution, have asserted our support of the United Nations as a Union of Sovereign Nations. But just as we are opposed to our own Federal Government following the lead of the British and becoming a Socialist Government, so we oppose the United Nations being converted into a socialist world federal dictatorship.

Today, through presenting conventions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly for ratification by the United States Senate, which if adopted on a treaty basis would become the supreme law of the land, taking precedence over our Constitution, the international socialists are trying to bring a world socialist government through the United Nations without the citizens of the United States having a say in the scrapping of our Constitution and the adoption of a completely new set of national and international laws.

The Daughters of the American Revolution resent this sly attempt to use the United Nations charter for our political destruction. As Senator Byrd of Virginia said: "I am opposed to anything in the United Nations Charter nullifying the Constitution and the State laws."

Why are we opposed to world government? The reasons have been stated so many times in the D.A.R. MAGAZINE and *Press Digest*, as well as through special material sent to Chapter National Defense Chairmen that I will not go into detail. But let us consider some world government claims briefly. The United World Federalists hold that by giving a super world federation the sole right to maintain arms we will be relieved of providing for large military establishments. But will we? We have a "police force" in Korea, a tiny section of the world; but look at the millions we are spending on that police force. Can you imagine the huge armed forces a super world government would require to police the whole world costing relatively little?

Where would a world government get its finances to operate its various branches? It would have "the authority to raise dependable revenue under a carefully defined but direct taxing power." Well, we thought the right of our National Government to tax was clearly defined and limited. But in 1913 we adopted the 16th amendment to our Constitution, permitting graduated taxes on incomes. At that time President Woodrow Wilson assured the people that the tax was to be employed only for emergency, "if at all," and just look at the huge taxes that have been levied on private and corporate incomes since then. Taxes not always used for emergencies but frequently used to tighten governmental controls at home, and to promote welfare schemes abroad to increase our influence and develop better relations.

But how well is this foreign give-away policy working? In Iraq and Arabia, where practically no government money has been spent, private industry has developed admiration and respect for Americans. But in India and Iran, where we have spent a good bit, our rating is at a very low ebb. Can we put any dependence upon the assurance that direct taxes will

be "carefully defined" in the future?

The inhabitants of the Thirteen Colonies had been living in the same country for 150 years or more; they spoke the same language; they lived under practically the same conditions and standards; they were schooled in self-government because of the great distance from the mother country; they all were *Christian* colonies. Their union was *not* brought about by the adoption of a Constitution. The Constitution was the *result* of like-minded Christian people.

To attempt to organize a government of all the peoples of the world, the vast majority of whom do not have a common religion, a common language, a common culture, or a like degree of economic development, is almost presumptuous. In some dim distant future possibly the nations of the world will have progressed to a common degree where understanding and mutual aims permit such consideration. Such is not the condition today, and a world government that works must have a powerful and ruthless nation in command to make it work. But even then, should that powerful government fall, the union would break apart and world chaos would result. Russia realizes this and fears internal dissension to the degree that she carries out periodic purges. In either case, it is not a pretty picture.

On February 18 the Virginia Legislature rescinded its world Government Resolution, leaving only five States retaining a resolution of this type. But there are other ways in which the internationalists would deprive us of our sovereignty. Consider the attempt to change our Constitution by the adoption of treaties, or conventions.

On February 7, 1952, Senator Bricker of Ohio introduced in the Senate a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to the making of treaties and executive agreements, known as S.J.R. 130. Fifty-five other Senators sponsored this resolution. It is aimed at putting a stop to the abridgement of the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of our land by treaty-making or executive agreement.

When we adopted the Constitution our Bill of Rights was provided for, which protected the people in their power over the Government. The necessity to restrict Government was recognized. It did not

*weaken* but rather *intensified* support of the Constitution. In adopting a United Nations Charter at a time when it was felt that the "Big Five" of the Allied Powers were in complete accord, we failed to insert a "Bill of Rights" protecting the rights of citizens of nations signing the Charter.

Since then the rights of nations have been encroached upon with increasing boldness, even though the Charter, in Chapter 1, Article 2, Section 7, "guaranteed *not* to . . . intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state, or shall require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter."

It is imperative that we adopt a bill of rights, so to speak, to apply to our membership in the United Nations or any other international "pacts" or "organizations." S.J.R. 130 seems to answer this need. It proposes a constitutional amendment that provides: (1) That no treaty or executive agreement shall be made respecting the rights of the citizens of the United States protected by the Constitution or interfering with the free exercise of these rights; (2) forbids vesting in any international organization or foreign power any of the powers vested by the Constitution in Congress, the President, or in the court of the United States; (3) protects against the abridgement of our National and State Constitutions and laws unless Congress shall so provide; (4) limits the time during which executive agreements are operative, and provides that all executive agreements shall be published except those which require secrecy, which shall be submitted to appropriate committees of Congress in lieu of publication.

The amendment must be ratified within seven years from the date of its submission. Although the amendment is not in its final form, it serves to focus attention upon the need to correct a constitutional defect which permits treaties to become the supreme law of the land. It has been referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and the sooner it is brought out for discussion, the better.

In the meanwhile, what has happened to S.R. 177? This resolution would safeguard our liberties until the adoption of a Constitutional amendment. It would keep us out of the Covenant on Human

Rights and prevent our representatives to the United Nations taking part in negotiations that would prescribe restrictions on our domestic legislation.

Why oppose the Covenant on Human Rights? If adopted, it can be used to restrict the press in time of emergency. As far as I recall, we have been in a state of emergency for years. What if the press, during this time, had been deprived of its freedom to expose corruption in Government?

Why oppose the Genocide Convention? Under it, genocide is not restricted to mass persecution but includes "mental harm" to individuals and provides for the establishment of an international tribunal before which American citizens could be brought to trial.

What of the Japanese Peace Treaty? In the preamble is tucked a promise to "adhere to the new ideals of human rights and freedoms." Now what are these new ideals? They are based on the contention that human welfare rights are subject to the control of international law, although the Charter of the United Nations guaranteed not to interfere in matters of domestic jurisdiction.

In that part of the treaty known as the security treaty, the United States is given the right to keep land, sea, and air forces in and about Japan; but such forces could be used to maintain "international peace and security" in the "Far East." In other words, under these terms our forces could be used to police other sections of the Far East without further approval of the U. S. Congress. We also give Japan the right to call upon our forces stationed in and about Japan to put down riots and disturbances in Japan.

The treaty will expire whenever it shall have been arranged for the United Nations to provide for peace and security in the Japan area. Whom will the United Nations call upon to maintain this peace and security? Russia, who sits on the Security Council and calls the moves in Korea that prolong the talks for an armistice while the Communists repair their damages done by a so-called U. N. Army in Korea?

As I stated, Washington realized the need of permanent armed forces and advised Congress to pass a law making

it mandatory that every able-bodied man between 18 and 25 be enlisted into a State corps, to be trained in the field for 30 days of each year for three years, and to be ready to be the reinforcement of the regular army. According to an article in the D.A.R. MAGAZINE last February, written by Major General Clovis E. Byers, had such a plan been put into effect in 1786, by 1914 our trained strength would have been nearly two million.

Said General Byers: "In short, such a system as Washington advocated would provide one of the most equitable, most economical, and most effective means of providing the 'respectably defensive posture' that is imperative today."

We can only hope that the UMT Bill which Congress adopts will not be so huge in manpower as to cause disruption to our economic stability—a cherished objective of our potential enemies. We should take into consideration our ability to be taxed further. In 1913, when the income tax became law, the normal tax was 1% of income over \$4,000 and graduated up to 6% on incomes over \$500,000. In 1950, the normal tax was 18% after deductions allowed and graduated up to a maximum of 91%.

The federal budget in 1913 was slightly under \$700 millions; today Mr. Truman is asking for \$85 billions. In 1948, General Marshall told Congress that the European Recovery Program would prevent our becoming an armed camp. Yet we are becoming an armed camp. We need an Air Force and a Navy second to none; but do we need such a huge Army? Surely we, with less than 7% of the world's population, aren't planning to continue to furnish 90% of the arms and men in any future U.N. war, as we are doing in Korea.

But possibly this Korean war that is being controlled by the whims of the U.N. isn't really considered a U.N. war! In the 1950 U.N. Yearbook a detailed list was given on page 226 of all the assistance rendered by the member nations in the Korean war; that is, of all except the United States. *We* were omitted.

When the National Defense Committee office called the U.N. Division of the Department of State and asked to obtain a copy, we were told only a few had been



printed and that we would have to wait till the rest came off the press. On February 14 we received a copy. Evidently the U.N. Secretary must have received some complaints regarding the omission, for on the bottom of the page a note was pasted: "This table does not include offers of assistance to the Republic of Korea by the United States. Under the Security Council resolution of July 7, 1950, member states were requested to make their assistance to Korea available to a Unified Command of the United States."

What is the Secretary General trying to imply through the 1950 U.N. Yearbook? On the one hand, that the United States merely *offered* assistance to Korea? On the other hand, that it is a United States Republic of Korea war against North Korea? If the latter is the case, why is the U.N. pulling the strings in the conduct of the war? I thought that it was a U.N. war to put down aggression, and that the United States gave most of the men and equipment to conduct this U.N. war. Can it be the U.N. is preparing to hold the U. S. accountable for the United Nations' failure to stop aggression?

Yes, we face grave dangers. Indeed I think we face greater dangers than since the beginning of our Constitutional Government. But I also believe that both our Congress and our citizens are alerted, or becoming alerted, to the dangers of world socialism, of deficit spending, to the dangers of a heavily entrenched federal bureaucracy depriving us of our liberties, the greatest of which is the danger to freedom of the press, without which we would be almost helpless in maintaining our rights.

It is up to patriotic citizens to make themselves heard at the polls, to make themselves heard by their Congressmen. This Government has flourished for over 160 years. It is the Government of opportunity, of individual freedom, of large industries owned by millions of stockholders, of small enterprises feeding large enterprises. It is the greatest sovereign nation on earth. If it is destroyed under the deceptive cloak of internationalism, the hopes of millions all over this world will have been killed.

We must leave to future generations an inheritance as near to that which we

inherited as is possible: freedom to develop our economy and laws and customs. If we love our children, if we have the freedom of this country and of other like-minded countries at heart, we must try to keep informed and to cast our ballots at local, State, and national elections. We must take our stand for Constitutional Government and National Sovereignty.

Katharine G. Reynolds

### VALUABLE DATA

Before me is one of the many files compiled by the very first National Chairman of National Defense in 1926, Mrs. William S. Walker.

October 5, 1933, the Evening Star, Washington: "The official Soviet Tass News Agency tonight circulated a declaration that . . . 'the biggest capitalistic power—the United States—was *compelled* to renounce the non-recognition it had carried on for 16 years.'" The very year in which diplomatic relations were reestablished the Soviet powers misled the Russian people and began their propaganda against the United States.

H. L. Mencken, in the Baltimore Evening Sun, January 29, 1934: "The news from Moscow is that the Hon. Maxim Litvinoff . . . is getting all the adulation that goes in the United States to a distinguished movie crooner. The official newspapers—and all of them are official there—describe the long-delayed recognition of the Bolsheviks by the United States as a monument to his professional cunning. What his predecessors had failed to do for fifteen years, he achieved, it appears, quickly, easily and by sheer virtuosity, throwing off the intrigues of Wall Street, the D. A. R., the American Legion. . . ."

At that time it was most unpopular to speak the truth about Communism, but in 1934 a few courageous patriots realized the insidious dangers now known to the many. Don't let criticism daunt *you* in *your* efforts today. This is the Communist plan: to deter you from your American ideals either by instilling fear of their clever public ridicule or by confusing you with arguments unapplicable to the problem at hand.

Frances B. Lucas

# Motion Pictures

By CAROLINE WHITE SETTLEMAYER

*National Chairman, Motion Picture Committee*

## DEADLINE—U.S.A. (20th Century-Fox)

This swiftly moving melodrama makes an earnest plea for continuation of honest, free press and news presentation without sensationalism. It uses an exposé of corruption in "high places" to prove its point. With its crisp, somewhat racy dialogue and its constant pressure of a deadline which must be met, there is a note of authenticity about it, as an actual newspaper story.

A conscientious, crusading managing editor of a well-established, metropolitan newspaper tries desperately to prevent its sale to a competitor whose paper does not uphold the high standards and ideals established by the founder. The widow of the founder struggles in vain against the wishes of her selfish money-minded daughters and is forced to sell out.

With only three days to go before the paper goes on the "block," the editor, with the aid of his loyal staff, boldly exposes a big-time racketeer whose vices no other newspaper had dared expose. The elements of a murder mystery are unraveled and brought to light. A slight romance adds warmth and a gentle touch when the busy editor tries to get his divorced wife whom he still loves to come back to him.

Covering considerable territory in its development, the threads of the plot are skillfully drawn together to produce the fabric of a hard-hitting, clear-cut and fearless story of genuine and rewarding effort to keep the press free, open and editorially honest. In spite of the many threats against these efforts, we have the feeling in the end that the men and women of the newspaper world intend to continue their work with selfless, courageous devotion.

## WITH A SONG IN MY HEART (20th Century-Fox)

This is a musical biography and the story of a courageous, gallant woman who will not give up even in the face of seemingly impossible odds. Laden with songs, familiar and popular in the past twenty years, we hear again the old favorites, "Tea for Two," "California Here I Come," "Back Home in Indiana," "Deep in the Heart of Texas," and many others.

The story, that of Jane Froman, is interpreted and appealingly played by Susan Hayward, with the beautiful Froman voice skillfully dubbed in.

Most of the details of Miss Froman's life are familiar; how, at the height of her successful singing career, while on a tour entertaining for veterans overseas, during the war, she is seriously crippled at Lisbon in a plane accident. Her long, serious illness, her determination to rise above her suffering, her romance with the pilot of the ill-fated plane, who suffers, too, her cheerful nurse who keeps up her spirits in her darkest days are dramatically brought to the screen.

Her determination, in spite of her lameness, is to follow out her original mission, to visit the men in overseas hospitals, to sing for them. Her lameness brings a sort of camaraderie between herself and the wounded men. She sings patriotic song after patriotic song, as they join lustily in the chorus. How she raises the spirits of those depressed and homesick is indeed heartwarming. She displays the indomitable spirit Americans can appreciate and love.

Convincingly told, with the feel of human pathos, and lightly touched with humor, this true story contains all the elements of thoroughly enjoyable entertainment.

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The next meeting of the National Board of Management for acceptance of new members will be held June 10. The regular Fall meeting of the Board will be held October 16.

# Building Completion Committee 1952-1953

By MRS. DONALD BENNETT ADAMS, *National Chairman*

**M**Y REPORT at Continental Congress told you that the debt, at that time, had been reduced to \$285,000.00. The amounts received during Congress in cash and pledges will be found in the account elsewhere in this issue of the Magazine, and you can judge from that whether the debt has been further reduced by the time you receive this number. In any case, there is still a large debt!

From June 1, 1950, to Congress in April of this year we have paid off \$235,000.00 on our bank loans, and \$17,933.39 in interest. And that is splendid. Unfortunately that did not wipe out our debt, and the payment of interest is a large item on our account books. What can we do about it?

Always I am placed in the unhappy position of thanking you in one breath and asking for more money with the next. But the task of the Building Completion Committee for 1952-1953 is to try to live up to its name, and COMPLETE the paying off of the money borrowed between April, 1948, and October, 1949. From June 1, 1950, until Continental Congress in April, 1951, we paid off \$90,000.00. From April, 1951, to April, 1952, we paid off \$155,000.00. Can we possibly pay off the remainder during the coming year? We can TRY.

The Awards of Merit still stand for those Chapters and States which wish to win them. The Silver Badge goes to those which contribute \$5.50 per member on the membership as of February 1, 1949. The Gold Badge to those which give \$6.00 per member on the same membership. Blue

Stars go to those with Gold Badges which send in one dollar per member per year SINCE JUNE 1, 1950, on the membership of THAT date. And, most recently, the "3-pin" to those States and Chapters which have sent in three dollars per member SINCE JUNE 1, 1950. These are not "quotas" unless you wish to make them so. They are "goals" for which you will receive an award, and, as such, we hope that they supply an incentive to your giving. And they are visual proof, for all the world to see, as a record of your accomplishment.

The theme at Continental Congress this year was "Safeguarding Our Future." When the new section of the Administration Building was added, the Library installed in Memorial Continental Hall, and the Museum became an integral part of our Headquarters in Washington, we were Building for the Future. To safeguard these buildings we must pay off the debt on them as rapidly as possible. Think what the National Society could do with just the interest we have to pay! Let us Safeguard Our Future by paying off the debt—ALL of the debt—THIS YEAR.

As the work of your Chapter is being planned for the year to come, include in those plans at least one event especially for the Building Fund. Let *each* Chapter do ALL that each Chapter can do in 1952-1953. Whatever is done will be well done. But let each one strive to make it possible for this administration to go out leaving a clean slate for the administrations to follow. Then, indeed, we can all say, "We have paid off the debt. It is WELL DONE."

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The first newspaper printed west of the Alleghanies was the Vincennes, Indiana, "Western Sun." In the edition of Saturday, April 17, 1819, was printed a "Mathematical Toast to the Fair Daughters of Columbia":

"May they ADD virtue to beauty. SUBTRACT envy from friendship. MULTIPLY amiable accomplishments by sweetness of temper. DIVIDE time by sociability and economy, and reduce scandal to its lowest condition."

—Read by Mrs. James H. Stansfield, of Alexandria, Va., Past Registrar General, at the National Officers' Club banquet in April at Hotel Washington.

# Additions to National Honor Roll of Chapters

*Continued through March 31, 1952*

## ARKANSAS

- \* John McAlmont

## COLORADO

- Denver

## GEORGIA

- Colonel John McIntosh
- \* Fielding Lewis
- \* General Daniel Stewart
- \* Oconee
- \* Thomasville

## ILLINOIS

- Cahokia Mound
- \* Kuilka
- Letitia Green Stevenson

## KENTUCKY

- \* Keturah Moss Taylor

## LOUISIANA

- Attakapas
- \* Halimah

## MARYLAND

- \* Governor William Paca

## MINNESOTA

- \* St. Anthony Falls

## NEW JERSEY

- \* Elizabeth Parcells Devoe

## NEW YORK

- Cansevoort
- Kanestio

## PENNSYLVANIA

- Lycoming
- Swatara Pine Ford
- Warrior Run

## TENNESSEE

- Colonel Hardy Murfree
- General Francis Nash
- \* General William Lenoir

## VIRGINIA

- \* Berryman Green

## WEST VIRGINIA

- \* Major William Haymond
- \* Matthew French

## GOLD BADGES for previously listed Chapters

## CALIFORNIA

- \* Beverly Hills
- \* Santa Ana

## GEORGIA

- \* John Benson

## ILLINOIS

- \* Alida C. Bliss
- \* Geneseo
- \* North Shore

## LOUISIANA

- \* Shreveport

## MINNESOTA

- \* Mendota
- \* Okabena

## MISSOURI

- \* Allen Morton Watkins
- \* Hannah Cole
- \* Margaret Miller

## NEBRASKA

- \* St. Leger Cowley

## NEW JERSEY

- \* Captain Joshua Huddy

## NEW YORK

- \* Kayendatsyona
- \* Knapp
- \* Major Thomas Wickes

## OHIO

- \* Wooster Wayne

## OKLAHOMA

- \* Cherokee Outlet

## PENNSYLVANIA

- \* Donegal

## VIRGINIA

- \* Fort Nelson
- \* Henricopolis

## WEST VIRGINIA

- \* Colonel Morgan Morgan

## WISCONSIN

- \* John Bell

128 SILVER BADGE Honor Roll Chapters  
1,212 GOLD BADGE Honor Roll Chapters  
1,340 TOTAL Honor Roll Chapters as of March 31, 1952



# Blue Stars on Gold Badges

## One Blue Star—\$1 per Member

ALABAMA  
Anne Phillips, Elizabeth Bradford

ARKANSAS  
John McAlmont

ARIZONA  
Maricopa

CALIFORNIA  
Mission Canyon, San Rafael Hills

FLORIDA  
Clearwater, Fort San Nicholas, Tampa

GEORGIA  
Nancy Hart, Peter Early

ILLINOIS  
Barbara Standish, Downers Grove, Eli  
Skinner, Illini, Waukegan

KANSAS  
Henry Dawson

LOUISIANA  
Long Leaf Pine, New Iberia, St. Denis,  
Tallulah, Tangipahoa

MICHIGAN  
Elizabeth Cass

MINNESOTA  
Greysolon du Lhut, St. Paul

NEW MEXICO  
El Portal, Lew Wallace, Roswell

NEW YORK  
Fayetteville

OHIO  
Rebecca Griscom

OKLAHOMA  
Okemah, Wunagisa

PENNSYLVANIA  
Presque Isle

SOUTH DAKOTA  
Thirty-Ninth Star

VIRGINIA  
Fort Lewis, Henricopolis, Major George  
Gibson, Shadwell

**TWO BLUE STARS—\$2 per member—**  
# indicates previously listed as 1-Blue Star

ALABAMA  
# Mobile

CALIFORNIA  
El Redondo, # Santa Rosa

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
# Thirteen Colonies

FLORIDA  
# Abigail Wright Chamberlain, # Bertha  
Hereford Hall, # Cora Stickney Harper,  
# Osceola

LOUISIANA  
# Abram Morehouse, Moses Shelby,  
# Spirit of '76

MASSACHUSETTS  
Mansfield, # Minute Men, # Submit  
Clark

MINNESOTA  
# Captain John Holmes, Fort Snelling

NEW YORK  
# General Jacob O'Dell

PENNSYLVANIA  
# Philadelphia, # Valley Forge

VIRGINIA  
# John Alexander, # Irvine-Welles

WISCONSIN  
# Port Washington

## THREE BLUE STARS—\$3 per member—

# indicates previously listed as 1-Blue or  
2-Blue Stars

CALIFORNIA  
# Tamalpais, # Tobias Lear

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
# Dorothy Hancock, # Patriot's Memorial

FLORIDA  
# Himmarshee

GEORGIA  
# Tomochichi

PENNSYLVANIA  
Fort Gaddis

SOUTH DAKOTA  
# Harney Peak

261 Chapters have 1 BLUE STAR  
178 Chapters have 2 BLUE STARS  
93 Chapters have 3 BLUE STARS

## Additional STATE HONORS

ONE BLUE STAR STATE—West Virginia  
GOLD STATES—Arkansas, Kentucky, Wisconsin  
"3-Pin" STATES—Utah, New Mexico

## Goode Marker

A D. A. R. marker placed on the grave of Dr. George Brown Goode in Oak Hill Cemetery, Washington, was dedicated Friday afternoon, April 11, by the National Society, under the direction of Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution.

Following invocation by the Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., Pastor, National Presbyterian Church, Washington, who is a member of the National Society's Advisory Committee, Mrs. Danforth made introductory remarks.

Tribute to Dr. Goode as a S. A. R. was paid by Rear Admiral William Rea Furlong, President of the District of Columbia S. A. R.; Dr. Goode as Man and Scientist, by Paul H. Oehser, Chief Editorial Director, Smithsonian Institution; Dr. Goode and his contributions to the Smithsonian Institution, by Dr. Alexander Wetmore, Secretary of the Institution; and Dr. Goode's services to the D. A. R., by Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, who unveiled the marker. Two solos were sung by Eugene N. Fry. The benediction was by Dr. Elson. Among those present was a relative of the Goode family, Mrs. James T. Marsh, of Westminster, Md., Regent of the William Winchester Chapter.

The marker's inscription follows: "Dr. George Brown Goode, Born Feb. 13, 1851, New Albany, Ind., Died Sept. 6, 1896, Washington, D. C. In charge of the U. S. National Museum and Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Designer of the insignie of the D. A. R. and Chairman of their first advisory committee. A student of American History, of Literature and of Science. A genealogist and a loyal American patriot. Placed by the National Society, D. A. R., in grateful memory of a friend, April 11, 1952."

The marker was suggested by Mrs. Danforth in an article she wrote for the D. A. R. MAGAZINE last July on the D. A. R. and the Smithsonian Institution. Hitherto Dr. Goode's grave had not been marked in any way. The marker was approved by the National Board, at Mrs. Danforth's recommendation, the money being raised chiefly by voluntary subscription.

## Registrar General's Honor Roll

### REBINDING FUND

#### Arkansas

John Cain Chapter, \$4.

#### Florida

Mayaimi Chapter, \$4.

#### Kansas

Mrs. Howard Doyle—State Registrar, \$4.

Concordia Chapter, \$2.

Desire Tobey Sears Chapter, \$4.

Esther Lowrey Chapter, \$1.

Hannah Jameson Chapter, \$4.

John Athey Chapter, \$4.

Kanza Chapter, \$4.

Oceanus Hopkins Chapter, \$1.

Wichita Chapter, \$4.

#### Kentucky

Bland Ballard Chapter, \$4.

John Malcolm Miller Chapter, \$4.

#### Mississippi

Greenwood LeFlore Chapter, \$4.

#### Missouri

Alexander Doniphan Chapter, \$4.

Bowling Green Chapter, \$4.

Kansas City Chapter, \$4.

Louisiana Purchase Chapter, \$4.

Salem Chapter, \$4.

#### New Jersey

Boudinot Chapter, \$4.

David Demarest Chapter, \$4.

Haddonfield Chapter, \$4.

Jemima Cundict Chapter, \$4.

Major Joseph Bloomfield Chapter, \$4.

Polly Wyckoff Chapter, \$4.

#### Pennsylvania

Braddock Trail Chapter, \$4.

Shikelimo Chapter, \$4.

#### Texas

Corpus Christi Chapter, \$4.

#### Virginia

Colonel William Allen Chapter, \$4.

## With the Chapters

**Hutchins - Grayson** (Compton - Lynwood, Calif.), celebrated its first anniversary meeting at the home of Mrs. John E. Weaver. This home is filled with many very old heirlooms from the hostess's home in South Carolina.

The Chapter is unique in that its twenty charter members came from four cities within a radius of four miles of Compton. The Regent, Mrs. F. S. Gamble, presided at a short business session. Mrs. J. D. Hallick then talked on early California wills, some of which were tragic, while others were very humorous. The need of preserving them for future reference was stressed.

In order to become better acquainted and enjoy the first birthday to the fullest, each member told some interesting facts about a Revolutionary ancestor. Some had brought family heirlooms and gave their history.

The birthday cake with one candle was brought in on a musical cake plate playing "Happy Birthday," and all sang to the Chapter's first birthday. A social hour followed.

Agnes Rice (Mrs. John E.) Weaver  
*Chairman, Press Relations*

**Isabella Weldin** (Augusta, Kan.), held a Guest Day Tea on February 7. Mrs. G. P. Skaer was Hostess, with Mrs. Ward Parry and Mrs. Frank Varner as Co-Hostesses. The opening ritual was used. Roll call was answered with Famous February Historical Birthdays. There were 14 members and 14 guests present. The program consisted of films of Historic Williamsburg. Mrs. J. E. Mahannah and her husband had taken these pictures on a trip to Williamsburg and told many interesting things about the buildings and scenery. The tea table was lovely in red, white and blue. Spiced tea was served with dainty party cakes, mints and nuts. Eight members were attired in Colonial costumes.

Mrs. Geraldine Stuckey Pouncey  
*Recording and Corresponding Secretary  
and Press Relations Chairman*

**Fort Antes** (Jersey Shore, Pa.). During the week of July 1 to 8, 1951, the 125th Anniversary of the founding of Jersey Shore was celebrated, with its reigning queen named for the Indian Princess Shawanna, whose grave was marked in 1918 by Fort Antes Chapter. The headstone reads: "Shawanna, daughter of Old Nichols, a friendly Seneca, last Indian girl in the West Branch Valley. Died Feb. 1855, aged 16."

To this grave, on July 4, a long procession of cars proceeded at 11:30 o'clock, immediately following a patriotic ceremony under the now famous Tiadaghton Elm where the Fair Play Treaty was signed on July 4, 1776, which ceremony had been sponsored by the Centennial Committee.

Here the Chapter Regent presided at a brief program, the Vice Regent offered prayer, and Queen Shawanna, in the person of Miss Edith Laufer, placed a floral spray on the grave and paid this floral tribute: "It is a great honor and privilege, Shawanna, for me, your namesake, to place these flowers upon your grave. I hope that in future years the citizens of Jersey Shore will pay you the respect and homage which is your due."

Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, President of the Pennsylvania Folklore Society, presented interesting history of the Indian maiden. Coincidentally, Colonel Shoemaker had been speaker when the Chapter placed the marker. This year the Chapter has studied local historic personages and in June plan to make a pilgrimage to local historic spots.

Mrs. PERRY G. RUSSELL  
*Publicity Chairman*

**William Strong** (Osceola, Ark.). On February 8 the William Strong Chapter entertained their Good Citizenship Girls at luncheon at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

The statement, "Behind every great man has been an outstanding woman," became a challenge to Daughters of the American Revolution, as they sought to preserve the ideals of their forefathers. As a result, the "Good Citizenship" program for High

School girls was born. The program, about 15 years old, already is reaping rewards for its sponsors who annually pay public tribute to girls throughout the United States chosen for good citizenship attributes.

High School girls chosen during the program's existence have continued their excellent records in college, business and married life, a survey shows. The custom is to have a girl chosen in each High School where there is a Daughters of the American Revolution Chapter. This is done not by the D. A. R. Chapter or any member, but by the school students and faculty. This method has caused an unusual distinction in the William Strong Chapter, which has members scattered throughout Northeastern Arkansas and Tennessee, along with a few in distant States, which makes up a membership of 87.

Mrs. Smith Johnson, Marion, Ark., Chapter Chairman, introduced each local Chairman, who in turn introduced the Good Citizenship Girl from her local High School.



William Strong Chapter's eleven winners are: Patsy Nunnally, Wilson High School; Kathleen Montgomery, Crawfordsville High School; Bille Sue Clark, Luxora High School; Judy Billings, Wynne High School; Lila Mettler, Turrell High School; Shirley Bagwell, Keiser High School; Audrey Haw, Earle High School; Carolyn Reid, Osceola High School; Irene Billings, Marion High School; Barbara Jean Chadwick, Hughes High School; Katherine Davis, Forrest City High School.

These girls expressed the thought, that to be a Good Citizen it was first necessary to be a Christian.

Maureen Norris (Mrs. Samuel F.)  
*Press Relations Chairman*

**Black Beaver** (Norman, Okla.). Black Beaver Chapter has had a very interesting year. In April seven members drove to Anadarko, to participate in the unveiling of a marker erected by the Oklahoma Historical Society, in honor of Black Beaver, whose grave is nearby, and for whom our Chapter was named. The inscription reads: "Black Beaver, Famous Delaware Indian, Interpreter for U. S. Dragoon expedition to Plains Indians, Southwest Oklahoma, 1834. Captain Indian Scouts in Mexican War. Guide to Far West for many expeditions, including Captain Marcy's escort to emigrants in Gold Rush to California, and for the troops evacuated from U. S. Posts in Indian Territory to Kansas, 1861."

Memorial Day saw the fulfillment of a Chapter wish of long standing, when we placed beautiful bronze D. A. R. markers on the graves of 13 deceased members.

Our main Fall event was a lovely antique doll show, and silver tea, given with the dual purpose of acquainting Norman women with Chapter members and projects and raising money for our needs. We have two other guest events each year.

During our annual conservation drive we collected and distributed the following: 16 large boxes of clothing to Bacone College, and to Indian and other needy families. To several libraries, more than 60 books and numerous magazine files of permanent value. To Central State Hospital, 635 magazines, ten pounds of sheet music, 35 hats with trimmings to be used in occupational therapy, as well as 18 pounds of rug and quilt scraps and numerous scarfs and purses. To the Oklahoma Cerebral Palsy Institute, 432 greeting cards, toys, records and washcloths, and dolls made and dressed by members of the Junior Committee. These drives continue throughout the year under our alert Conservation Committee. They enable us to be of service to our community and use Chapter funds for D. A. R. projects.

MRS. ELMER CAPSHAW, *Regent*

**John Davis** (Abilene, Tex.). Miss Nancy McMeans, 1542 North Eighth St., Abilene, Texas, was first-place winner in the National Essay League of America contest. The loving cup given as prize was donated by the John Davis Chapter.



Nancy was a senior in Abilene High School at the time. Her subject was "My Age." She treated it from a psychological standpoint, terming this the age of fear. She pointed out the hold fear has on the age in practically every department of life. Fear of sickness, lack of security, age, death, war, the atom bomb—the age of insurance!



NANCY McMEANS

Nancy was a transfer from Delta High School, Delta, Colo. In Delta she received the Good Citizenship award given annually by the Capt. John Gunnison Chapter, D. A. R.; she was also chosen to attend the Colorado Girls' State.

This year she has been admitted to membership in the John Davis Chapter. Her Revolutionary ancestor was Capt. Joseph Slate of Bernardston, Mass. He was Captain of the 4th Co. of the 5th Hampshire Co. Nancy is the daughter of Mary Katherine Slate McMeans MacDougall (Mrs. Harold A.).

MRS. E. L. HARWELL  
*Chairman, Press Relations*

**Commonwealth** (Richmond, Va.). Commonwealth Chapter celebrated its Golden Jubilee, February 6, with Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Vice President General and Editor, D. A. R. MAGAZINE, as guest speaker.

Mrs. George Hewes Ross, Regent, presided and introduced honored guests, including Mrs. Everett L. Repass, Vice President General; Mrs. Bruce D. Reynolds, National Chairman, National Defense; Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, State Regent

of Virginia, and the following State Officers: Vice Regent, Mrs. C. Bernard Bailey; Chaplain, Mrs. L. F. Shelburne; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Thurman B. Towill; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry E. Davis; Treasurer, Mrs. H. Richard Allen; Registrar, Mrs. John R. Jolly; and Librarian, Mrs. William J. Smith.

The program started with a luncheon at the Jefferson Hotel for honored guests, past Chapter Regents, Chapter Officers, Board members, and Regents of the six other Chapters in Richmond.

The celebration was held in the spacious hotel auditorium, starting with a processional led by pages, Miss Janet Swann Herrink carrying the colors. Greetings were brought by the Mayor of Richmond, the Hon. T. Nelson Parker; and Dr. G. McLaren Brydon, representing Richmond Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Duncan made a short talk extending congratulations.

Special tribute was paid Mrs. Hampton Fleming, National and State Parliamentarian and past Regent, honored for her long and outstanding service. Commonwealth Chapter, with membership of 221, is the largest in Virginia. Mrs. S. Henry Jorg had a difficult task to condense highlights of fifty years. On nine occasions the Chapter has been honored by the presence of the President General.

Miss Carraway's address was extremely interesting as she summarized "The Accomplishments of the Daughters of the



COMMONWEALTH'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Mrs. George Hewes Ross, Regent, (right) cuts the birthday cake at the 50th Anniversary celebration, with Mrs. Hampton Fleming, National Parliamentarian (left) and Miss Gertrude Carraway, Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine (center).

*Times-Dispatch Staff Photo.*

American Revolution." It was enthusiastically received by the Chapter and the additional guests, members of the other Richmond Chapters. Following the informal reception, the large Birthday Cake was cut by the Regent, and the guests enjoyed refreshments.

ELISABETH ADAMS ROSS, *Regent*

**Jean Espy** (Fort Madison, Iowa), celebrated its golden anniversary November 10, with a luncheon in the Country Club's dining room overlooking the Mississippi River—which, incidentally, flows east and west through Fort Madison!



Jean Espy Chapter's Golden Anniversary: left to right—Mrs. George L. Owings, State Vice Regent; Miss Florence Johnson, Mrs. I. R. Campbell, Mrs. J. M. Casey and Mrs. Philip F. Roan, Regent.

The tables were decorated with yellow tapers, small yellow mums, and smilax sprayed with gold. The golden theme was carried out in the salad, the ice cream and the mints decorated with golden 51's.

Mrs. A. B. Howard led the singing of patriotic songs, and accompanied Mr. Floyd Sells, guest soloist.

Members of neighboring Chapters, guests, and Chapter members totaled about sixty.

Mrs. George L. Owings, State Vice Regent from Marshalltown, Iowa, was guest speaker. Three charter members, Mrs. J. M. Casey, Mrs. I. R. Campbell, and Miss Florence Johnson, as well as a great-granddaughter of the Revolution, Miss Margaret Lowrie, were in attendance.

Elinor Smith Roan, *Regent*

**Battle of Alamance** (Burlington, N. C.), gave a tea featuring the lovely Rosalie Gown and a collection of his-

torical antiques February 8. The home of Mrs. R. K. Lasley, a Williamsburg type of red brick furnished entirely with antiques, proved an ideal setting.

Mrs. A. B. Holmes, Regent, wore the exquisite white taffeta Rosalie gown, perfect picture of ante-bellum days. She, completing her third successful year as Regent this Spring, inaugurated the annual teas, the other two being musical.

Receiving in the living room with Mrs. Holmes were Mrs. James Cowan, Vice Regent; Mrs. W. N. Jefferies, Miss Florine Robertson and Mrs. David M. Harman, Past Regents. Tea was poured by Mrs. G. A. Kernodle, National Vice Chairman of Conservation, also State Chairman of The Alamance Battleground Committee, a project in which she has shown great interest for a number of years and has devoted much time and effort in attempting to obtain national recognition for the battlefield where more than 2,000 Regulators met Governor Tryon's forces on May 16, 1771.

The antiques were displayed in the library. Outstanding were the sword of Col. John Steele, many Revolutionary period land grants, deeds, a New York *Morning Post* dated Nov. 7, 1783, in which was "Washington's Farewell Orders to the Armies of the United States" and the Ulster County *Gazette*, January, 1800, which carried an article entitled, "Washington Entombed, George Town, Dec. 20th." The exhibit included the original bell used in calling out the Regulators for meetings and for the famous Battle of Alamance. The bell has been passed down



Mrs. A. B. Holmes, Regent of Battle of Alamance Chapter, in Rosalie gown at Chapter tea.

to the Long family and at present is housed with the State Historical Commission.

Exceptional interest was shown in small dolls representing Pre-Revolution and Pre-Civil War Periods, property of Mrs. Jesse Parker of Hillsboro.

More than two hundred guests attended the tea.

Mrs. David M. Harman  
*Past Regent*

**Thomas Nelson** (Arlington, Va.). The Regent recently entertained the Junior Membership Committee with a view to organizing JAC Clubs. Mrs. Faust Day, Past State Chairman of JAC, was invited; also Mrs. Crist, Chapter Chairman for this project; and Mrs. Samuel Vanderslice, Chairman of the Junior Committee. Six members and two guests attended. (Both guests are now members.)

Mrs. Day explained the requirements, purposes and various ways of organizing the Clubs, and aroused the keenest interest of everyone present. One of our newest members, Mrs. Heywood Florer, great-granddaughter of a Real Granddaughter, told of a club she had organized for her young daughter and said she would enlarge this group for a JAC Club. This she did and called it the "William Walton Club," in honor of her D. A. R. ancestor. Thus began our first JAC Club.

Mrs. George Hughes has just organized our second JAC Club. Thirteen youngsters attended and officers were elected. They voted on a name for their club, and "Abraham Lincoln" won, so their first regular meeting was held on February 12, at which the officers were installed.

We have two Vice Chairmen, Mrs. Florer and Mrs. Hughes, both JAC organizers, and if you could hear them tell about the enthusiasm shown by the children you would want to start a JAC Club at once. We hope to have several more ere long.

Our Junior Membership Committee was organized just a year ago and in addition to the above it has, in this short time, increased its membership fifty percent, made substantial contributions to the Helen Pouch scholarship, National Building Fund, Blue Ridge Building Fund, Bell Tower, and has participated in many other

Chapter projects. These young ladies are very interested and enthusiastic about their work and derive much pleasure from their meetings.

Mrs. L. P. Mirick, *Regent*

**Great John Mathis** (Manahawkin, N. J.) paid tribute to its oldest member, Mrs. Adelaide Cranmer. Presenting "Miss Addie," as she is fondly called, with a token of flowers, the Historian told the story of her life. Members accompanied with old-time songs.

Adelaide Cranmer, daughter of Louis and Eliza Bragg, was born in Tuckerton ninety-four years ago. Her father captained a three-masted schooner sailing between New York and foreign countries. Tuckerton then was still an important seaport. She remembers, as a child of five, accompanying her mother to roll bandages during the Civil War. In Summer Captain Bragg sailed to the New England States, often taking his daughter along. It was on these trips that he brought back stone used in building the Washinton Monument.

Adelaide married C. Henry Cranmer and lived at the Old Tavern in Manahawkin. This was the tavern where Captain Randolph and the men of the Fifth Militia—the Sopers, Camburns, Cranmers, Cranes and others—met during the Revolution.

Mrs. Cranmer, always interested in affairs around her, is a charter member of Great John Mathis Chapter and headed our first three-generation group, her



MRS. C. HENRY CRANMER  
Age 94 Years



MANAHAWKIN TAVERN

Headquarters for Fifth Company, Second Regiment, Monmouth Militia, 1776-83.

daughter, Mrs. Leon Hazelton, and granddaughters, Edna Hazelton and Irene Cramer (our Regent) being members at the same time.

Edna, Building Fund Chairman, sent each member a penny requesting that they save pennies of the same date and bring them to the Anniversary Dinner. The result was gratifying. She also held a parcel-post sale, further increasing the fund. Doris Hazelton, wife of Mrs. Cranmer's grandson, is our Chairman of Approved Schools. Her sales of homemade cakes have helped that work.

Mention a pilgrimage and Mrs. Cranmer is ready to go. Her attendance is marvelous. She is an inspiration to all.

Eleanor W. Cranmer, *Historian*.

**Washington Heights** (New York, N. Y.). This Chapter held its 55th Anniversary celebration with a luncheon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on February 16 in the Washington Square Room with its attractive murals adding much to the picture.

The Regent, Mrs. Elmer W. Robinson, presided with Mr. and Mrs. William H. Pouch as honored guests; also Mrs. Howard Steiner, State Chairman of Motion Pictures, and other Regents from New York Chapters. The Rev. Joseph S. Minniss, Vicar of the Chapel of the Intercession, Trinity Parish, gave the invocation and an excellent address following the delicious luncheon.

Dr. Minniss said we have America as one of God's gifts; therefore to us is given charge of holding on to what is good, to be passed on to others as we are expected to do as people so blessed by God. He congratulated Washington Heights Chapter in having held the finest things in fifty-five years, but we must go on to greater things.

Mrs. Lane, Regent of Battle Pass Chapter, read her clever little poem on "Hus-

bands of Regents" which was much enjoyed by the audience of eighty-five.

Mr. Pouch, husband of our beloved Honorary President General, made a stirring address on the Boy Scouts.

We had the rare treat of listening to Mr. Ivar Ivarson, baritone, in an unusual program of songs. He was accompanied by Mr. Clinton H. Reed. We had the pleasure of hearing from our guests and Regents, including several of this Chapter's past Regents.

Mrs. Pouch spoke of her feeling, as we all did, that her husband had made a fine address, and he reciprocated in a happy vein about his deep interest in all she has done in the D. A. R. for so many years.

The spirit of cheer and good fellowship prevailed at this Anniversary milestone.

Mrs. Thomas W. Hotchkiss  
*First Vice Regent*

**General Asa Danforth** (Syracuse, N. Y.) celebrated its thirty-fifth birthday Thursday, February 21, at the home of Mrs. Sidney W. Bisgrove.

Mrs. Charles J. Wells, Regent, presided.

Charter members honored were: Mrs. Harlow B. Ansell, Mrs. Perley H. Markham, Mrs. Fred W. Melvin, Mrs. Winfred L. Potter, Mrs. Walter A. Ridings, Mrs. Frederick J. Schoonmaker, Mrs. Edwin C. Scott, Mrs. Edwin M. Stanton, Mrs. Wallace Williams.

Three songs were sung under the direction of Miss Mabel S. Chase: "Auld Lang Syne," "Keep The Home Fires Burning," and "God Bless America."

Past Regents living are: Mrs. Winfred L. Potter, 1928-1932; Mrs. Fred W. Melvin, 1932-1938; Mrs. Perley H. Markham, 1938-1941; Mrs. Frank C. Love, 1944-1947. Mrs. Wells paid tribute to them.

Mrs. Henry H. Fellows gave a history of work done by the Chapter.

Past Regents served at the dining table centered by a birthday cake. Mrs. B. Abbott Meech was Chairman of Hostesses.

Highlights of Chapter work include dedication in 1932 of a memorial tablet in the Village Cemetery, Marcellus, Onondaga County, containing names of forty-seven Revolutionary Soldiers buried in that cemetery. Records of Soldiers by Mrs. Fellows.

In 1932 a bond from the First World



War matured and the Board voted to use it for Student Loan Work. Besides, Miss Anna E. Foote paid tuition of a young man through Syracuse University through the Chapter Treasurer.

Mrs. Robert Burns, former Regent, wrote and directed several pageants. Two were "The President's General" and "The Landing of the Pilgrims."

Also a "Pageant of Syracuse" in 1936, on the shores of Onondaga Lake Parkway, sponsored by Chapter and Americanization League, depicting landing of Jesuit Priests. Directed by Mrs. Edwin C. Scott. General Manager, Mrs. Wallace Williams.

In 1949 Chapter was a "Gold Star" Chapter.

Mrs. Fred W. Melvin  
*Press Relations Chairman*

**Norwalk** (Norwalk, Conn.). During Norwalk's Tercentenary Celebration Norwalk Chapter, under Mrs. Francis Reilley's leadership, dedicated the second largest Red Oak tree known. Called "Ex-Champion," by the American Forestry Association, it was brought to the Association's attention by Wilbur Smith, principal speaker.



Mrs. G. Harold Welch, State Regent, Mrs. Ronald Mackenzie, State Vice Regent, and Mayor Irving Freese were also honor guests. The city is planting 300 trees on land surrounding the Old Town House, leased to the Norwalk Chapter.

As the oak is on property owned by the N. Y., N. H. and Hartford Railroad, the railroad was represented by B. F. Bardo and Samuel Creag. Boy Scouts led the National Anthem. This was in charge of Mrs. Louis Hartman and Mrs. Howard Fenner.

In marking the tree, Norwalk Chapter is fulfilling a tradition started years ago

in marking many points of interest. Site of the battle on Flax Hill July 12, 1779, was marked in 1896; also where British landed under General Tryon preparatory to the burning of Norwalk in July, 1779, and a marker on France Street, commemorating Norwalk's burning.

A tea was enjoyed in the pre-Revolutionary home of Miss Lucy Brinkerhoff. Mrs. Harold Mixer, Chairman, was assisted by Mrs. Peter Tiagwad, Mrs. William Kuhn, Mrs. Frank Hadley, Mrs. Ellison Merrell, Mrs. Ernest Albin. Dressed in Colonial costumes, Ruth Tiagwad, and Linda Albin helped serve.



Norwalk Chapter participated in the Tercentenary parade. Its float, depicting the famous painting, "Spirit of '76," won fourth prize. Below the painting tableau, Mrs. Nelson Gorham, Mrs. John Steuber, Mrs. Merrell and Mrs. Hartman, dressed in 1892 costumes, represented Charter members, welcoming Mrs. J. Clare Loudon and Mrs. Paul Ravell, newest Chapter members. Mrs. Harold Chase was Float Chairman, aided by Mrs. Elton Snell and Mrs. Edward S. Merritt. Mrs. Chase was Tercentenary Committee Secretary.

Adele Preyer Hartman  
*First Vice Regent*

**Isaac Van Wart** (Van Wert, Ohio.).

In recognition of the birthdays of Washington and Lincoln, the February meeting of this Chapter, in the home of Mrs. C. B. Pollock, was highlighted by the presentation of a costume play. The Recording Secretary of Ohio D. A. R., Mrs. Arthur T. Davis of Alliance, was guest of honor.

The play, "Ladies in Moonlight," is a Samuel French production, written by Besse Patterson Gephart. The local cast was chosen from Chapter members, and directed by Mrs. Miller English. The



scene is laid in Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., in historic Presidents' Hall, and brings to life wives of five of the nation's early Presidents.

Darkness has fallen, the last visitor gone. A full moon gradually dispels the shadows within the Hall, and brings into bold relief the famous group of "First Ladies" standing so quietly in their places. There is a faint stir among the silent figures, the rustle of silken gowns, and the low murmur of voices, as they slowly awaken in the moonlight. Soon they are engaged in spirited conversation, they discuss their illustrious husbands, comment upon present-day affairs, and recall some of their own great triumphs in the long ago.

The moonlight slowly fades, they hear the approaching footsteps of the Watchman, and once more withdraw into dignified silence. Quietly they slip back into their accustomed places and fall asleep; but for one dramatic hour they have lived again.

A prologue by Mrs. O. W. Priddy introduced the play. The cast included Mrs. Roger Thompson as Martha Washington; Mrs. George Sells, Abigail Adams; Mrs. Thomas Eldredge, Dolly Madison; Mrs. Lorin Gilland, Mary Todd Lincoln; Mrs. Frank Pennell, Julia Dent Grant; Mrs. C. B. Pollock, the Watchman.

This play is recommended for any patriotic occasion.

Miss Zelma Yoh, *Regent*.

**Abendschone** (Eureka Springs, Ark.) was organized at Eureka Springs Dec. 5, 1951. The monthly meeting was held at the home of Mrs. H. A. Manning.

The meeting was opened with a prayer from the ritual, followed by the Pledge of Allegiance and the American's Creed led by Constance Heacox. Ruth Fuller Cross led the National Anthem.

The following appointed members were confirmed by the organizing members: Regent, Mrs. George Russ; Vice Regent, Mrs. Vinnie Hadley; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Everett Webber; Treasurer, Mrs. H. A. Manning; Corresponding Secretary, Constance Heacox.

In addition to the organizing members, there were several guests interested in becoming members.

The next meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Claude Fuller with Mrs. Beulah McBee in charge of the program on the life of Rheinhold Abendschone for whom the Chapter was named.

It was voted to hold the charter membership open for a time so that prospective members may have time to fill out their application papers. Meetings will be held the second Friday of each month.

Olga Gibson Webber  
*Press Relations Chairman*

**Old Washington Tree** (Philadelphia, Pa.) is honored in having two families of four generations in its membership.



FOUR GENERATIONS: Mrs. Edmund H. Kase (Mary Cook); Mrs. Joseph Faltermayer (Mabel Cook Kase); Mrs. Henry V. Harrison (Mary Faltermayer); and Baby Elizabeth Wynne Harrison.

Mrs. Frederick E. Stow, the great-grandmother, has been a member of the National Society since 1900, and has eleven bars for

ancestors who fought in the Revolutionary War from the State of Connecticut.

Mrs. Richard F. Wardner, daughter of Mrs. Stow, is Senior President of the Penn Tree Society, C. A. R., sponsored by the Chapter. Mrs. Wardner's daughter, Mrs. James D. Seitzer, became a Charter member of our Chapter on her eighteenth birthday. Baby Deborah Jane Seitzer is a member of the Penn Tree Society, C. A. R. Their Revolutionary ancestor is Josiah Cowles.



FOUR GENERATIONS: Mrs. Fredrick E. Stow (Jane Cowles); Mrs. Rickard F. Wardner (Elizabeth Stow); Mrs. James D. Seitzer (Betty Jane Wardner); and Little Deborah Jane Seitzer.

Mrs. Edmund H. Kase, the great-grandmother, and her daughter, Mrs. Joseph Faltermayer, have been members of the National Society since 1921; Mrs. Henry V. Harrison, daughter of Mrs. Faltermayer, is a Charter member of Old Washington Tree Chapter and her baby daughter, Elizabeth Wynne Harrison, a member of the Penn Tree Society, C. A. R. The Revolutionary ancestor is Downs Edmunds.

Old Washington Tree Chapter was named to memorialize an incident in General Washington's activities during the Revolutionary War. According to old records, the General stood beneath the spreading branches of a huge chestnut tree, which stood on the west bank of the Delaware River, at Coryells Ferry, now New Hope, Pa. Under the old tree, Washington commanded his forces preparatory to crossing the river. The Old Tree stood on the river bank until 1893.

Mrs. John L. Clarke, *Regent*

## George Mason

(Continued from page 731)

to be nominated by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America and appointed by the Governor of Virginia.

The writer was among the many who journeyed to Gunston Hall on the 12th of May two years ago. Instead of blossoms and warm sunshine, it was a day of driving rain and penetrating cold. But the number of devotees of this handsome historic mansion was too great to be accommodated within its walls; protected somewhat by canopies, we sat in the garden and forgot the numbing, chill downpour, while we listened to the program dedicating the place as a perpetual memorial to George Mason.

With the present enlightened restoration nearing completion, it is hoped that an ever-increasing volume of visitors will come under the spell of Gunston Hall, and, through it, gain insight into the life and ideals of the great Virginian who contributed so lastingly to our individual freedoms, which are the bulwark of the American's "pursuit of happiness."

## United States Flag

(Continued from page 714)

fly over every American soldier's grave. Now, standing at rest in its place, its folds whisper of the dreams and aspirations of men of all times, of their struggle to make the dream come true. It whispers to us of days of peace and beauty in a clean, green land, of men laboring at the work that conquers fortune.

Unfurled to the breeze against the blue sky, it proudly shouts to us with all the vigor of the men whose life-blood gives us its red that the integrity of its blue must be kept pure so that its white—the white for liberty and freedom—may be kept unsullied, free from all stain of tyranny.

Knowing the history of our Flag makes us reverence it the more, makes our hearts beat stronger as we pledge allegiance to the "Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, One Nation indivisible, with Liberty and Justice for all."

# Genealogical Department

## THE SIX ALEXANDERS WHO SIGNED THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

A Genealogy Compiled by Descendants under the Direction of

MRS. BENJAMIN W. INGRAM

(Continued from Last Issue)

G. Rebecca Eloise Alexander (9-25-1803, 6-12-1897) m. 5-6-1828 Marshall Rudolphus McCoy (3-19-1807, 5-12-1854) son of Ester Frazier and John McCoy.

1. Violet Jane McCoy (2-26-1829, 4-18-1899) m. 11-9-1848 Richard Franklin Blythe (3-22-1824, 10-5-1885) son of Isabelle Nantz and Samuel Blythe II.

a. Sarah Jane Blythe (4-29-1851, 8-18-1908) m. 2-24-1876 John Alexander Knox (5-29-1846, 11-1-1920) son of Martha Jetton and Robert Jay Wilson Knox.

i. Mary Rebecca Knox (2-6-1877, 5-25-1945) m. 9-24-1902 Samuel M. Whithers M.D. (11-16-1876, 9-4-1938) son of William Banks Whithers, Davidson, N. C.

a'. William B. Whithers (8-1-1903) Mayor of Moultrie, Ga.

b'. Samuel M. Whithers, Jr., M.D. (1-30-1905) U. S. Army—Major Medical Corps m. 12-21-1945 Elizabeth Maye Heller, daughter of Lena Ellen Durdoff and William Clayton Heller.

1'. Samuel M. Whithers III (10-20-1946).

2'. Mary Ellen Whithers (1-1-1949).

ii. Martha Jane Knox (2-28-1878) m. 9-6-1905 Charles Estes Ritchie (2-28-1878) son of Mattie and J. Mark Ritchie.

a'. Charles Alexander Ritchie (6-11-1906) Colonel in U. S. Army m. 6-27-1935 Patricia Eliza Hurley (2-15-1909) daughter of Alice Jenkins and A. Thomas Hurley of Raleigh, N. C.

1'. Patricia Elizabeth Ritchie (7-13-1940).

2'. Alice Jane Ritchie (6-24-1943).

b'. John Knox Ritchie (10-25-1927, 7-27-1936).

c'. James Edward Ritchie (12-2-1908).

d'. Sara Elizabeth Ritchie (1-23-1910).

e'. Rebecca Ritchie (5-5-1911).

f'. Mary Ritchie (7-6-1912, 5-27-1914).

g'. Virginia Ritchie (9-14-1913, 7-4-1914).

h'. Margaret Ritchie (12-3-1914) m. 9-25-1948

at Statesville, N. C. Wilbur Randolph Stafford (2-14-1914) son of Landona Barbe and Kemper Bascomb Stafford.

1'. Wilbur Randolph Stafford (9-25-1949).

2'. Margaret Anne Stafford (1-15-1951).

i'. Catherine Parks Ritchie (6-5-1916) m. 11-12-1938 at Statesville, N. C. Frank Kerr Purdy son of Mamie Langley and Paul L. Purdy.

1'. Frank Kerr Purdy II (6-9-1939).

2'. Charles Langley Purdy (11-19-1944, 11-26-1944).

3'. William Richard Purdy (5-3-1946).

4'. Paul Lee Purdy (12-23-1949).

iii. Bessie Lorene Knox (7-19-1880) Missionary in Korea for forty years m. 10-12-1909 at Seoul, Korea, Robert Manton Wilson, M.D. (1-11-1880) Missionary in Korea for forty years, noted for treatment of leprosy.

a'. Sarah Elizabeth Wilson (7-14-1910) in

Korea m. 6-27-1939 William C. Wood son of Russell Wood, Philadelphia, Pa.

1'. William Russell Wood (6-9-1941).

2'. Robert Manton Wood (12-30-1945).

3'. Nancy Elizabeth Wood (6-20-1949).

b'. James Stephenson Wilson, M.D. (11-11-1911) in Korea m. 6-10-1937 Edna May Newton (11-9-1912).

1'. Elizabeth Stuart Wilson (2-4-1940).

2'. Patricia Susan Wilson (8-8-1944).

3'. James Stephenson Wilson, Jr. (11-4-1949).

c'. Mary Stuart Wilson (6-1-1913) in Korea m. 4-17-1943 Samuel Anthony Mason, son of Charles E. Mason of Hampton, Va.

1'. Katherine Stuart Mason (4-7-1944).

2'. Charlotte Anothy Mason (12-17-1950).

d'. Robert Manton Wilson, Jr., M.D. (11-14-1914) in St. Louis, Mo. m. Ellen Douglas Gray (6-13-1920) daughter of Rev. Arthur Gray of Richmond, Va.

1'. Robert Manton Wilson III (3-5-1948)

2'. Ellen Douglas Wilson (9-4-1950).

e'. John Knox Wilson, M.D. (5-29-1916) in Korea m. 4-20-1948 Nancy Duprey daughter of Dudley Duprey of Greensboro, N. C.

1'. Elizabeth Ann Wilson (7-15-1949).

f'. Thomas Edwin Wilson (12-22-1917) in Korea.

g'. Joseph Franklin Wilson, M.D. (8-16-1919) in Korea m. 7-15-1949 Martha Richardson, M.D. daughter of Kenneth Richardson of Seneca, S. C.

1'. Joseph Franklin Wilson, Jr. (2-21-1951) in Osaka, Japan.

iv. Susan Isabel Knox (3-22-1882, 7-17-1950) m. 5-25-1910 Baxter Brown Wilson (5-31-1885) son of Alice Brown and Haywood E. Wilson.

a'. Alice Neal Wilson (8-24-1913) m. 6-28-1938 Frank Watts Ashley (12-1-1914) son of Mattie Jo Watts and Frank Lewis Ashley.

1'. Franklin Bascom Ashley (4-18-1942).

2'. Susan Wilson Ashley (8-22-1946).

b'. Margaret Evelyn Wilson (9-2-1914) m. Archie Cunningham Graham (5-6-1916) son of Belle Cunningham and Thomas O. Graham, Tahlequah, Okla.

1'. Linda Wahleah Graham (3-14-1944).

2'. David Archie Graham (11-1-1946).

3'. John Stuart Graham (9-27-1948).

c'. Baxter Brown Wilson, Jr. (1-23-1917) m. 2-8-1947 Eleanor L. Young (12-25-1920) daughter of Emma E. Blakely and R. A. Young.

1'. Sarah Virginia Wilson (4-2-1950).

d'. Sarah Knox Wilson (1-11-1920).

e'. David Rolston Wilson (3-18-1924) m. 10-4-1947 Mary Courtney Yandle (7-23-1925) daughter of Mary Matthews and James M. Yandle.

v. Hattie Octavia Knox (1-13-1884, died in Korea 5-9-1924) Missionary in Korea m. 12-6-1922 in Seoul, Korea. Rev. Samuel K. Dodson from Hamburg, Arkansas.



a'. Harriet Dodson (5-8-1924) in Korea m. Jesse Harper.

1'. John Harper.

2'. Joseph Harper.

vi. Violet Blythe Knox (9-17-1886, 1-28-1950) m. 12-28-1926 in Korea the 2nd wife of Rev. Samuel K. Dodson from Hamburg, Arkansas.

vii. John Wilson Knox (6-11-1888) m. 10-25-1916 Clara Adell Walker (5-13-1885) daughter of Elizabeth Jane Mitchell and Rufus Milton Walker.

a'. Virginia Walker Knox (9-29-1917) m. Ernest J. Long (10-28-1908) son of Ella May Beard and Junius Gaither Long.

1'. Sarah Jane Long (1-29-1947).

2'. Judith Lorene Long (7-7-1949).

b'. John Wilson Knox, Jr. (8-7-1919) m. 11-24-1945 in Berkeley, Calif. Evelyn Haines (8-5-1921) daughter of Gladys Farnham and Clarence Haines.

1'. Clarence Doyle Knox (8-15-1947).

2'. Gladys Megan Knox (8-14-1951).

c'. Rufus Craven Knox (12-30-1922) m. 2-13-1943 Margaret Louise Carrigen (1-4-1946) daughter of Luella Campbell and James P. Carrigen.

1'. Rufus Leonard Knox (4-15-1944).

2'. James David Knox (9-22-1946).

3'. Rodger Dale Knox (7-29-1951).

d'. Cloyd Alexander Knox (11-18-1924) m. 9-3-1949 Genevia Helms (12-9-1924) dau. of Nellie Stewart and Thomas Lee Helms.

e'. Hilda Mitchel Knox (3-8-1927).

viii. Robert Franklin Knox (9-5-1890) m. 1-29-1919 Margaret Price (9-22-1901) dau. of Janie Vance and James D. Price.

a'. Edythe Lorene Knox (11-11-1919, 7-10-1947) m. 1-8-1942 Chester Cook (3-27-1915) son of Augusta Chester and James M. Cooke.

1'. Susan Lorene Cooke (2-4-1943).

b'. Robert Franklin Knox, Jr. (5-9-1922).

c'. Nancy Jane Knox (9-6-1924) m. 10-4-1945 John Leroy Fuller (12-31-1920) son of Mary and John Fuller.

1'. John Lee Fuller (7-28-1947).

2'. Linda Marie Fuller (8-15-1949).

b. John Franklin Blythe (4-2-1853, d. infancy) c. Marshall McCoy Blythe (7-20-1855, 4-8-1932) m. Mary Ann Beard (10-23-1869) dau. of J. Francis Marion Beard and Katie Alexander dau. of Ezekial Alexander and Mary Ann McGeachy.

i. Rebecca McCoy Blythe (8-22-1891) m. 7-9-1910 Harry Cleatus Knox (5-15-1889, 8-31-1951) son of Emma and Joe Knox.

a'. Kathleen Knox (12-3-1911) m. 3-23-1934 John Crutchfield (10-20-1910).

1'. John Edward Crutchfield (7-27-1936).

2'. Evelyn Crutchfield (6-10-1939).

3'. Elton Crutchfield (6-10-1945).

b'. Margaret Knox (1-3-1917) m. 4-11-1936 Jack Ritchie (11-24-1916).

1'. Betty Ritchie (3-2-1937).

2'. Peggy Ritchie (12-11-1938).

3'. Jane Ritchie (3-1-1939).

4'. Tom Ritchie (6-1-1941).

5'. Shelia Carol Ritchie (10-18-1951).

c'. Harry Cleatus Knox, Jr. (10-8-1920) m. 6-23-1943 Jane Barnette (2-26-1921).

1'. Harry Cleatus Knox, Jr. (1-3-1947).

d'. Polly Rebecca Knox (5-2-1930) m. 1-20-1951 LeGette Goodrum (2-26-1930).

ii. James Franklin Blythe (4-8-1894) m. 11-11-1909 Nan Abernethy (4-9-1893).

a'. Martha Agnes Blythe (9-2-1920) m. 2-20-1937 Alexander Bertram Barnette (2-11-1918).

1'. Richard McCoy Barnette (9-30-1937).

2'. Alexander Barnette, Jr. (6-10-1942).

3'. James Barnette (3-2-1946).

iii. Margaret Hampton Blythe m. 12-27-1923 Murray Caldwell McConnell son of Laura Angelia Auten and William Latta McConnell.

iv. Violet Kate Blythe m. 12-27-1923 Joe Lee Puckett son of McKamie Rudolphus Puckett and Agnes Lipe.

a'. Joe Lee Puckett, Jr., (9-22-1924) m. 5-18-1947 Eleanor Vance dau. of Wm. McIlwaine Vance and Violet Alexander.

1'. Joe Lee Puckett III (3-7-1948).

v. Joseph Marshall Blythe m. 11-22-1930 Ella Mae Brown dau. of William Walker Brown and Minnie Holton.

a'. Janet Holton Blythe (1-7-1936).

b'. Marshall McCoy Blythe (1-15-1939).

d. Florence Octavia Blythe (4-11-1858, 1911) m. 1-27-1881 Joseph Caldwell Ranson (1858-1894) son of Sarah Elizabeth Shannon and Rev. Alexander Ranson, D.D. pastor of Gilead A. R. P. Church 1857-1877.

i. Sarah Shannon Ranson (12-24-1881) m. 6-11-1907 Rev. William Edward West, son of Sarah Dowdy and W. H. West of Virginia.

a'. Joe Ranson West (6-14-1910).

b'. Paul Edward West (3-23-1912) m. 11-21-1943 Phillis Goodall Hardy at Hartford, Conn.

c'. Helen Thorne West (2-10-1916).

d'. Rachel Jane West (9-29-1920).

ii. Frank Blythe Ranson (1-11-1883) m. 7-30-1916 Ellen Zipperer of Savannah, Ga.

a'. Frank Blythe Ranson, Jr. (3-14-1918).

iii. Lawrence Finley Ranson (8-25-1885) m. Marianna Smith, dau. of Sarah Edyth Marple and Harry F. Smith.

a'. Elizabeth Erwin Ranson (2-14-1918) m. 12-25-1940 John K. Forbes.

1'. Mary Anne Forbes (2-1951) adopted.

b'. James Henry Ranson (11-17-1920) m. 2-18-1951 in Houston, Texas Odessa Marie Perfect.

c'. Jane Anne Ranson (3-11-1927) m. William Crosby.

iv. Minnie Brice Ranson (12-23-1886) m. 7-8-1914 Thomas Parks, son of Alice Gluyas and William Beatty Parks.

a'. Florence Vivian Parks (1-13-1916) m. 6-28-1941 Phillip Laurence Johnston, son of Lillian Frances DeMarcus and Andrew Johnston of Davidson, N. C. Served in World War II, Lieut. & Captain.

1'. Phillip Laurence Johnston, Jr. (8-20-1942).

2'. William Parks Johnston (3-23-1950) in Germany.

3'. Joseph Andrew Johnston (8-22-1951) in Germany.

b'. Thomas Franklin Parks (3-2-1917) Served 5½ yrs. World War II, Lt., Captain, Major, Lt. Col. Reserve m. 8-17-1941 at Antwerp, N. Y. Mary Quinnette Yates, dau. of Lena B. Richardson and Paul Davis Yates.

1'. Thomas Franklin Parks, Jr. (11-13-1944) in Washington, D. C.

2'. Stephen Davis Parks (11-20-1949) in Boston, Mass.

c'. William Ranson Parks (2-19-1922) Served

in World War II, U. S. Marine Corps, 57 missions as pilot in Pacific, 3 Battle Stars, 2 medals, Captain in Marine Corps Reserve m. 10-21-1951 Betsy Barbara McMillan, dau. of Bessie Thomas Raye and Daniel Sampson McMillan of Raleigh, N. C.

v. Violet Jane Ranson (7-30-1890).  
vi. Albert Grier Ranson (10-15-1892).  
vii. Joseph Kate Ranson (12-24-1893) m. 5-13-1926 Earl Cole of Baltimore, Md.  
a'. Suzanne Jean Cole (11-7-1927) m. 2-10-1951 Warrant E. Truitt son of Helen Dickerson and Paul Truitt.

b'. Jane Palmer Cole (8-5-1929).  
e. Richard Samuel Blythe (9-28-1859, 3-26-1948) m. 12-20-1887 Virginia Beauregard Gamble (4-7-1862, 9-4-1937) dau. Frances McCorkle and Samuel Jackson Gamble of Wilcox County, Ala.  
i. Franklin Jackson Blythe (9-27-1888) m. 12-23-1913 Grace Neal Frazier (1-26-1892) dau. of Sarah Robinson and Neal Calder Frazier.

a'. Franklin Jackson Blythe, Jr. (1-8-1916) Served in World War II, Captain in U. S. Marine Corps m. 3-29-1946 Katherine Williams (9-2-1917) dau. of Laura Pegram and Eddie Meek Williams of York, S. C.

1'. Katherine Pegram Blythe (6-3-1947).  
2'. Elizabeth Brandon Blythe (7-14-1949).  
b'. Richard Neal Blythe (3-10-1923) Served in World War II, U. S. Coast Guard m. 6-28-1947 Betty LeCraft Chaplin (6-3-1926) dau. of Elizabeth LeCraft Mather and Saxby Chaplin, Jr.

1'. Richard Neal Blythe, Jr. (8-19-1948).  
2'. Julie Ann Blythe (10-31-1951).  
c'. Sarah Virginia Blythe (3-10-1928) m. 9-9-1950 William Vardell Williamson, Jr. (4-16-1930) son of Bertha Hicks and Wm. Vardell Williamson of Fayetteville, N. C.

ii. Joseph Lee Blythe (11-8-1890, 1-23-1949) Served in World War I, Master Sergeant U. S. Engineers m. 9-14-1921 Cherrye High (9-14-1901) dau. of Martha Chamblee and Sebo Fitzhugh High of Wake County, N. C.

a'. Martha Virginia Blythe (7-21-1922) m. 10-3-1942 Harold Ray Richardson, son of H. H. Richardson of Notasulga, Ala.

1'. Harold Ray Richardson, Jr. (11-10-1944).  
2'. David Blythe Richardson (12-3-1946).  
b'. Joseph Lee Blythe Jr. (10-19-1924) World War II U. S. Navy m. 10-26-1949 Martha Harrison dau. of Thad Lafayette Harrison.

c'. Samuel Fitzhugh Blythe (5-21-1929).  
d'. Jane Chamblee Blythe (1-11-1934).  
iii. Anne Kate Blythe (4-7-1892) m. 6-2-1917 Benjamin Wall Ingram (3-4-1892) son of Effie Wall and Thomas J. Ingram of Anson county, N. C.

a'. Benjamin Wall Ingram, Jr. (3-2-1918) World War II, Lt. Captain U. S. Army Engineers.

1'. Anne Fleming Ingram (7-29-1942).  
2'. Virginia Martin Ingram (10-4-1944).

3'. Jean Wall Ingram (10-27-1949).  
iv. Ruth Elizabeth Blythe (3-8-1897) m. Harry Flynn Wolfe (5-26-1886) son of Jennie Hunter and Cyrus Howie Wolfe.

a'. Ruth Elizabeth Wolfe (8-8-1927) m. 8-26-1950 Basil Boyd, Jr., son of Irma Ray and Basil Boyd.

b'. Harry Flynn Wolfe, Jr. (1-5-1931).  
v. Sara Locke Blythe (4-7-1903).

f. Rebecca Elizabeth Blythe (11-1-1862, 2-17-1934).

g. Harriet Eleanor Blythe (7-25-1865, 1-6-1910) m. 5-5-1887 Josina Lee Choate (8-18-1862, 2-16-1951) son of Mary Barry and Josina Madison Choate.

i. Ione LeGal Choate (4-22-1888, 7-11-1947).  
ii. Lottie Lee Choate (6-19-1891, 4-30-1898).  
iii. Samuel Conrad Choate (9-7-1889, 12-28-1926) m. 10-7-1914 Mary Louisa Crowell, dau. of Rebecca Morris and James Henry Crowell.  
a'. Henry Lee Choate (10-17-1917) World War II, U. S. A. A. F. m. 1943 in Denver, Col. Rose Capon.

1'. Rose Mary Choate (4-22-1946).  
2'. Constance Choate (7- -1949).  
b'. Herman Crowell Choate (7-26-1919) World War II m. 12-19-1945 Dorothy Link, dau. of Mary Reid and George Avery Link.

1'. Suzanne Reid Choate (8-18-1949).  
iv. Charles Edgar Choate (12-23-1892, 4-6-1895).

v. Joseph Leighton Choate (11-17-1894) m. 11-18-1925 Ruth Crowell, dau. of Dr. Andrew Johnson Crowell and Betty Patterson.

a'. Joseph Leighton Choate, Jr. (11-22-1927) m. 6-10-1950 Betsy Porterfield Merritt, dau. of William Merritt, Jr., Mt. Airy, N. C.

1'. William Merritt Choate (3-26-1951).  
b'. Betty Crowell Choate (6-1-1929).  
vi. Mary Willie Choate (2-21-1897) m. 6-29-1929 Walter Durham Hampton, son of Louella Duckworth and Thomas H. Hampton.

a'. Harriet Choate Hampton.  
vii. James Boyce Choate (8-29-1898) World War I, U. S. Engineers m. 2-22-1930 Mamie Bruns, dau. of Mary Arledge and William Louis Bruns.

a'. William Bruns Choate (1-9-1932).  
viii. John Grier Choate (7-16-1900).  
ix. Allyn Blythe Choate (4-12-1903) m. Sarah Glover dau. of Elizabeth Gay and Fred Watson Glover.

a'. Allyn Blythe Choate, Jr. (4-13-1941).  
b'. Fred Glover Choate (1-3-1946).  
h. Mary Isabella Blythe (1-22-1868, 1-31-1928).  
i. Albert Clement Blythe (4-2-1870, 2-12-1939) m. 12-11-1901 in Waycross, Ga. Cassie Ocalo Thomas (3-13-1875).

i. Albert Clement Blythe, Jr. (4-27-1905) m. 3-5-1938 in Waycross, Ga. Margie McRae (3-11-1911) dau. of Pearl L. Beach and W. Harvey McRae.

a'. Margie Mae Blythe (3-8-1939).  
b'. Richard Blythe (5-4-1940).  
ii. Delphin Blythe (1-31-1907, 2-11-1907).  
iii. Dorothy W. J. Ingram (7-20-1909).

j. William Brevard Blythe (1-2-1872, 9-5-1942) m. 10-12-1898 Hattie Bradley Jackson (9-12-1872, 2-2-1929) dau. of Julia Frances Cox and Anderson LeGette Jackson, M.D. of Anson County, N. C.

i. William LeGette Blythe (4-24-1900) m. 5-3-1926 Esther Emily Farmer (1-15-1902) dau. of Mary Lovelace and David Samuel Farmer of Halifax County, Va.

a'. William Brevard Blythe (9-23-1928).  
b'. Samuel LeGette Blythe (4-29-1932).  
c'. Esther Lovelace Blythe (12-11-1939).

ii. Charles Edgar Blythe (4-24-1904) m. 4-27-1933 Mary Mildred McPherson (9-30-1908) dau.

of Elizabeth Leach and Robert Franklin McPherson of Florence, S. C.

a'. Robert Brevard Blythe (3-27-1935).  
b'. Charles Clifford Blythe (4-28-1939).

iii. Frances Lee Blythe (6-22-1907) m. 5-4-1929 Charles Council Dudley (4-23-1908) s. of Margaret Swicegood and Charles Dudley of Anson County, N. C.

a'. Charles Council Dudley, Jr. (5-22-1930).  
b'. Margaret Blythe Dudley (3-21-1933, 8-14-1945).

iv. Rachel Jackson Blythe (8-21-1911) m. 6-8-1938 John Melver Jackson, M.D. (9-17-1908) son of Corneli Melver Davis and Eugene Beauharnais Jackson, M.D. of Front Royal, Va.

a'. William Melver Jackson (9-30-1940).  
k. John Clifford Blythe (8-21-1878, 10-26-1936) m. 5-14-1908 Mary Bailes (3-5-1883).

i. James H. Blythe (5-29-1910) m. 12-26-1943 Katie Belle McLean of Raeford, N. C.

a'. Sandra Lee Blythe (7-22-1945).  
ii. Paul G. Blythe m. 3-9-1934 Nan Lee Wilhelm.

a'. John Mack Blythe (4-18-1935).  
b'. Barbara Jean Blythe (8-2-1936).

c'. Joe Bailes Blythe (1-1-1948).  
iii. Josephine Blythe (11-4-1915) twin m. 8-18-1951 James Wheeler Kidd.

iv. Christine Blythe (11-4-1915) twin.  
v. John Charles Blythe (3-12-1921) m. Helen Elizabeth Johnson.

2. John Blythe (9-5-1830) died a soldier in Confederate Army.

3. Ester Sarah McCoy (1-2-1832, d. 7-29-1867) m. 2-21-1855 Robert Davidson Whitley (10-24-1820, d. 2-13-1900).

a. Julia E. Whitley (3-15-1856, 6-7-1923) m. 2-18-1885 to William Wallace Ranson (12-14-1854, 6-18-1930).

i. Price Alexander Ranson (b. 4-18-1886) m. 8-17-1921 to Helen Natalie Halstead (b. 8-30-1902).

a'. Natalie Julia Ranson (b. 10-5-1922) m. 6-25-1943 to Harold Earl Padgett (b. 7-24-1920).

1'. Harold Earl Padgett, Jr. (b. 7-31-1945).  
2'. Bruce Martin Padgett (b. 5-28-1948).

b'. Maxine Rebecca Ranson (b. 10-30-1924) m. 11-23-1948 to Kenneth Leland Williams (b. 10-2-1917).

1'. David Leland Williams (b. 10-3-1949).  
2'. Donald Price Williams (b. 10-3-1949).

c'. Yvonne Eleanor Ranson (b. 10-9-1925).  
ii. Bruce McLaughlin Ranson (b. 3-31-1888)

m. 11-27-1912 to Clyde Ellen Cashion (b. 3-30-1892).

a'. Joe Wallace Ranson (b. 11-1-1913) m. 5-28-1937 to Sally Rebecca Bost (b. 8-30-1914).

1'. Joe Bost Ranson (b. 1-21-1939).  
b'. Sallie Eunice Ranson (b. 7-27-1915, d. 12-23-1925).

c'. Lois Ellen Ranson (b. 9-21-1917, d. 9-23-1922).

d'. Kathryn Lee Ranson (b. 5-8-1919) m. 12-23-1939 to Dorman Theodore Clay (b. 3-28-1914).

1'. Martha Ellen Clay (b. 8-10-1941).  
2'. Frances Marilyn Clay (b. 1-5-1943).

3'. Daniel Bruce Clay (b. 5-24-1947).  
c'. Esther McLaughlin Ranson (b. 4-4-1922)

m. 3-11-1944 to John McDonald Ferguson (b. 12-31-1920, d. 6-20-1944) m. 2nd time 2-24-1947 to Bill Joe Burgess (b. 11-1-1919).

1'. Pamela Jo Burgess (b. 2-24-1949).

2'. Kathryn Ellen Burgess (b. 7-1-1950).

f'. Bruce Mills Ranson (b. 8-6-1924) m. 5-2-1942 to Dorothy Mae Monteith (b. 11-26-1923).

1'. Jean Monteith Ranson (b. 8-30-1949).  
iii. John Lee S. Ranson (b. 12-14-1891) m. 7-28-1928 to Edna Virginia Alexander (b. 5-24-1908, d. 12-3-1929).

a'. William Arthur Ranson (b. 12-3-1929) m. 6-25-1949 to Wanda Lane Weatherspoon (b. 1-18-1931).

1'. Brenda Kay Ranson (b. 4-23-1950).

2nd marriage of John Lee S. Ranson 12-19-1931 to Ida Mae Hampton (b. 10-12-01).

a'. David Jackson Ranson (b. 5-30-1933, d. 5-30-1933).

b'. James Lee Ranson (b. 9-30-1934).  
c'. Mary Julia Ranson (b. 2-19-1937).

b. Sallie Rebecca Whitley (b. 11-5-1861, d. 5-21-1944) m. 11-14-1883 to John Oliver Gluyas (b. 11-9-1863, d. 11-24-1912).

i. Braxton Neal Gluyas (b. 8-15-1884, d. 10-21-1895).

ii. Thomas Melrose Gluyas (b. 6-11-1886) m. 12-21-1911 to Blanche Leak (b. 3-24-1889 daughter of Alice Harrill and George Luther Leak.

a'. Thomas Melrose Gluyas, Jr. (b. 6-6-1913) m. 10-16-1937 to Helen May Weiss (b. 12-31-1915) daughter of Bertha Caroline Strassheim and Walter William Weiss.

1'. Marcia Ann Gluyas (b. 10-3-1940).  
2'. Thomas Walter Gluyas (b. 7-1-1944).

b'. John Oliver Gluyas (b. 3-7-1915) m. Madge Chapman.

1'. Olivia Gluyas (b. 9-1-1940).  
2'. Sally Eileen Gluyas (b. 9-19-1941).

3'. Robert Baxter Gluyas (b. 12-26-1942).  
2nd marriage to Mary Deane.

1'. Nancy Lynn Gluyas (b. 3-26-1951).  
c'. Sarah Alice Gluyas (b. 3-10-1920) m. 11-11-1944 to Horace Henry Whaley II (b. 7-3-1918)

son of Emily Schwan and Chester Tucker Whaley.  
1'. Henry Hugh Whaley (b. 12-29-1946).

2'. Susan Carole Whaley (b. 7-13-1948).  
d'. George Leak Gluyas (b. 2-11-1926) m. 5-28-1949 to Bette Wrae Brasseale (b. 5-6-1927)

daughter of Lillia Boyd and James H. Brasseale.  
1'. Elizabeth Jane Gluyas (b. 4-9-1950).

iii. Lucy Lee Gluyas (b. 3-4-1888).

iv. John Oliver Gluyas, Jr. (b. 3-8-1890) m. 5-5-1927 to Lydia Sullivan daughter of Ella McGriff and Maurice Clifford Sullivan.

a'. John Oliver Gluyas III (b. 8-5-1929).  
b'. Sara Elizabeth Gluyas (b. 10-3-1931).

v. Lura Bright Gluyas (b. 6-9-1892, d. 1-3-1927).

vi. Esther McCoy Gluyas (b. 1-3-1896) m. 12-23-1924 to Charles Furman Smith.

a'. Charles Furman Smith, Jr. (b. 1-16-1926).  
b'. Lucy Eleanor Smith (b. 11-25-1929) m. 4-22-1950 to Louis Dandoy Waugaman.

1'. Steven Louis Waugaman (b. 6-25-1951).  
c'. Martha Evelyn Smith (b. 1-6-1933).

vii. Mary Beeson Gluyas (b. 9-5-1897) m. 2-10-1926 to Lonnie-Preston Smith (b. 4-25-1896) son of Lona and Joseph C. Smith.

viii. Julia Eleanor Gluyas (b. 1-18-1899).

ix. William Whitley Gluyas (b. 8-3-1902) m. 12-26-1930 to Faith Kohn, daughter of Katherine and Rev. Ernest H. Kohn.

a'. Sally Katherine Gluyas (b.

- b'. William Whitley Gluyas, Jr.  
 x. Alice Josephine Gluyas (b. 11-7-1903).  
 c. John Filmore Whitley (b. 10-15-1858, d. —)  
 m. Harriet Ester Houston (b. 8-4-1858, d. 1940)  
 daughter of Elizabeth Sample and John Marshall  
 Houston.  
 i. Katie Esther Whitley (b. 8-16-1881).  
 ii. Ernest Leighton Whitley (b. 5-20-1883, d.  
 6-1884).  
 iii. Ella Blanche Whitley (b. 4-6-1885) m. 3-  
 11-1908 to Frank Barry Sample d. 1-31-1933.  
 a'. Francis Harriet Sample (b. —) m. to  
 John Thomas Mortimer.  
 1'. John Thomas Mortimer, Jr.  
 2'. Craig Sample Mortimer.  
 3'. Kathryn Harriet Mortimer.  
 b'. Elizabeth Louise Sample m. John Michial  
 Piermont.  
 c'. Robert Whitley Sample m. Mary Frances  
 McCarthy.  
 1'. Robert Whitley Sample, Jr.  
 2'. Thomas Shields Sample.  
 3'. Paul Douglas Sample.  
 d'. Kathryn Esther Sample.  
 e'. Frank Barry Sample, Jr.  
 f'. John Williams Sample m. Esther Jane Davis.  
 1'. Linda Jane Sample.  
 2'. John Williams Sample, Jr.  
 g'. Ella Blanche Sample m. Thomas Edward  
 Veditz.  
 1'. Brian Thomas Veditz.  
 2'. Frank Barry Veditz.  
 iv. Robert Marshall Whitley (b. 7-30-1887, d.  
 —) m. —.  
 1'. Annie Laurie Whitley.  
 v. John Filmore Whitley, Jr. (b. 10-16-1889)  
 m. —.  
 4. Columbus Washington McCoy (3-4-1834,  
 4-22-1912) m. 2-25-1855 Martha Caroline Sample  
 (10-23-1836, 7-31-1915) dau. of Milas Sample and  
 Adaline Henderson.  
 a. John F. McCoy (1-17-1856, 6-30-1857).  
 b. Mary Laura McCoy (10-2-1858, 12-30-1938)  
 m. 11-16-1876 Hugh McAuley (1-11-1851, 1-18-  
 1934) son of Ephriam Alexander McAuley.  
 i. Zoe Beatrice McAuley (3-11-1878) m. 2-16-  
 1898 William Patton Wilson (6-17-1877, 5-12-  
 1944).  
 a'. Bonnie Louise Wilson (2-22-1899) m. 5-7-  
 1919 Chester Kidd (5-23-1897).  
 1'. Hazel Wilson Kidd (6-17-1920) m. 4-9-1939  
 Wilton Dunn (6-10-1916).  
 a". Peggy Jean Dunn (2-27-1942).  
 b". Carolyn Ann Dunn (2-27-1946).  
 c". Bonnie Joyce Dunn (11-4-1947).  
 2'. Mary Neal Kidd (2-21-1922) m. 5-1-1947  
 William R. Pangle (6-27-1922).  
 a". Ellen Celeste Pangle (1-12-1950).  
 3'. Chester W. Kidd, Jr. (11-7-1923) m. 6-14-  
 1942 Helen Frazier (11-8-1924).  
 a". Vickie Lynn Kidd (1-3-1948).  
 4'. William Brevard Kidd (12-28-1925) m. 12-  
 24-1950 Elizabeth Mauney (10-9-1928).  
 5'. Sarah Kidd (4-25-1927) m. 8-12-1944 Reid  
 Sharar (12-28-1924).  
 a". Monty Reid Sharar (12-21-1947).  
 b". Katrina Sharar (5-10-1950).  
 b'. William Howard Wilson (3-5-1902) m. 10-4-  
 1925 Onye Drumm.  
 1'. Ellen Mae Wilson.  
 2'. Ruth Geneva Wilson.  
 3'. Elizabeth Caldwell Wilson.  
 c'. Adrian Hugh Wilson (8-1-1904) m. 8-1-  
 1926 Lavinia Brown.  
 1'. Laura Beatrice Wilson.  
 2'. Martha Jane Wilson.  
 3'. William Patton Wilson.  
 d'. John Hinman Wilson (12-31-1906) m. 4-22-  
 1934 Laura McCoy Alexander.  
 1'. Beverly Wilson.  
 2'. Merium Wilson.  
 e'. Minnie Laura Wilson (1-29-1910) m. 10-  
 7-1931 Dewey Dellinger.  
 1'. Patsy Ann Dellinger.  
 f'. Frank Patton Wilson (12-10-1912) m. 2-23-  
 1936 Mary Grasset.  
 1'. Mary Frank Wilson.  
 2'. Charlie Wilson.  
 3'. Arthur Wilson.  
 4'. Charlotte Wilson.  
 g'. Sam Moore Wilson (4-28-1915) m. 4-10-  
 1937 Frances Stephen Christenbury.  
 h'. Dorothy Beatrice Wilson (3-12-1917) m.  
 Ned Williams.  
 1'. Ned Williams, Jr. (6-1-1945).  
 2'. Anna June Williams (8-10-1947).  
 i'. June Ann Wilson (8-17-1929) adopted.  
 ii. Bruce Alexander McAuley (2-14-1880, 4-  
 21-1936) m. 2-6-1924 Octa Jane Ferrell (2-6-1884).  
 iii. Minnie Lee McAuley (1-5-1882, 12-27-1905)  
 m. G. W. Neely (7-25-1872).  
 iv. John M. McAuley (1-11-1884, 3-26-1942)  
 m. 3-1907 F. Hinman.  
 a'. Charlotte Louise McAuley (adopted).  
 v. Mary Kate McAuley (10-23-1885, 1-14-1915)  
 m. 1-7-1906 Robert Wilson Kerns.  
 a'. Mary Kate Kerns.  
 b'. Joe Brice Kerns.  
 vi. Harry Tracy McAuley (5-22-1889) m. Bess  
 Elizabeth Thompson (8-24-1888).  
 a'. William James McAuley (3-31-1914) m.  
 8-7-1940 Kathleen Jenkins.  
 b'. Helen McAuley (10-1915) m. Guy Stewart.  
 c'. Anne Kate McAuley (3-23-1917).  
 d'. Hugh McAuley (12-5-1918) m. 6-5-1941  
 Margaret Helms.  
 e'. Harold Tracy McAuley (12-25-1920).  
 f'. Doris Fay McAuley (2-1-1924) m. 9-26-1942  
 Hoyle Jenkins.  
 g'. John McAuley (7-16-1926) m. 11-13-1948  
 Lucille Almond.  
 h'. Thomas McAuley (8-27-1928) m. 10-14-1950  
 Louise Kidd.  
 i. Edwin Alexander McAuley (7-26-1931).  
 j. Pat Thompson McAuley (4-25-1914).  
 vii. Ralph McAuley (8-17-1891) m. 12-23-1914  
 Kate Lee Montieth.  
 a'. Pearl Mildred McAuley.  
 b'. Cloyd McCoy McAuley.  
 c'. Robert McAuley.  
 d'. Ralph Exell McAuley.  
 f'. Irvin McAuley.  
 viii. Martha Jane McAuley m. 1-1-1919 John  
 Franklin Blythe.  
 a'. Hazel Neal Blythe (adopted).  
 c. William L. McCoy (3-7-1862, 4-26-1917) m.  
 (1) Jane Alexander (8-12-1864, 12-29-1895).  
 i. Lonnie Columbus McCoy (9-14-1885, 12-18-  
 1938) m. 11-27-1907 Mary Jane Baker 3-5-1884,  
 4-24-1931).



- a'. Harry Brevard McCoy (10-7-1908) m. 3-30-1935 Mabel Elizabeth Culp (5-6-1910).  
 b'. Hazel McCoy (3-18-1910) m. 12-25-1941  
 Cyrus Kirkpatrick Hutchinson (2-12-1906).  
 1'. Annie Harriet Hutchinson (11-8-1942).  
 2'. Nancy Jane Hutchinson (9-3-1947).  
 c'. William Lee McCoy (2-12-1912) m. 5-2-1941 Selma Louise Williams (2-3-1910).  
 1'. Kenneth Lee McCoy (11-20-1944).  
 2'. Selma Jane McCoy (7-10-1946).  
 d'. Sarah Baker McCoy (3-19-1914) m. 10-23-1937 Joseph Watson Hutchinson (3-19-1913).  
 1'. Joseph Edward Hutchinson (2-18-1945) adopted.  
 2'. Harry McCoy Hutchinson (1-12-1947).  
 3'. Sarah Linda Hutchinson (6-6-1951).  
 e'. Robert Alexander McCoy (2-14-1916) m. 5-10-1939 Fern Nance (1-25-1916).  
 1'. Robert Alexander McCoy, Jr. (9-26-1943).  
 ii. Harriet McCoy.  
 iii. Rebecca McCoy (5-6-1890) m. 2-3-1921 Robert E. Hardaway, Jr. (9-1-1890) of Columbus, Ga.  
 a'. Jane Hardaway (2-25-1922) m. 4-11-1948 — Loftin.  
 1'. Beth Loftin.  
 b'. Rebecca Hardaway (10-26-1928) m. 10-23-1950 — Dalton.  
 c'. Robert E. Hardaway, Jr. (2-4-1930).  
 iv. Frank Alexander McCoy (7-17-1891) m. (1) 8-20-1918 Minnie Asbury, who later m. Dr. Ben Hill Webster.  
 a'. Jack Asbury McCoy (6-1-1919).  
 iv. (cont'd) Frank Alexander McCoy m. (2) 8-16-1937 Alice Wall of Concord, N. C.  
 a'. Allan Lee McCoy (12-29-1939).  
 b'. John Hunter McCoy (8-17-1942).  
 v. Marshall McCoy (9-28-1893) m. 6-15-1922 Nancy Fulwood Alexander, dau. of Nancy Jane Fulwood and Milton Alexander.  
 a'. John M. McCoy (5-19-1923) m. 9-3-1950 Carolyn Simpson.  
 1'. Katherine Susan McCoy (9-4-1951).  
 b'. Robert Moore McCoy (11-9-1924).  
 c'. Wayne McCoy (8-2-1926).  
 d'. William McCoy (11-25-1929).  
 e'. Betty McCoy (5-2-1931).  
 c. (cont'd) William L. McCoy m. (2) Alice Cannon (1-2-1859, 10-21-1938).  
 i. Ophelia McCoy (11-26-1899) m. 3-14-1925 J. W. Conder.  
 ii. Ada McCoy (11-1-1902) m. 2-15-1928 Dr. F. H. Lackey.  
 iii. Walter McCoy (1-4-1905) m. 6-3-1939 Mabel Luckey (6-26-1902).  
 a'. William Lee McCoy (3-20-1940).  
 b'. Samuel Conder McCoy (8-4-1943).  
 d. Minnie McCoy (1866) m. 1895 J. Mike Little (1859, 1948).  
 i. Myrtia Little m. Leake Houston.  
 a'. Esther Houston.  
 ii. Lucille Little.  
 e. Addie A. McCoy (9-29-1871) m. 2-4-1891 Clement Lee Abernethy (1-2-1862, 9-23-1929) son of Nancy Johnson Blythe and John Connelly Abernethy.  
 i. Lillie L. Abernethy (11-24-1891) m. 10-6-1915 S. M. Craig (1-9-1890).  
 a'. Edith Craig (2-8-1917) m. 6-19-1942 Grady Broom.  
 b'. S. M. Craig, Jr. (5-11-1919) m. 6-13-1941 Ruby Haigler (12-17-1923).  
 1'. Jimmy Haigler Craig (4-18-1942).  
 c'. Paul Craig (7-1-1920) m. 4-3-1943 Margaret Welch (11-7-1921).  
 d'. Dorothy Craig (7-16-1925) m. 8-30-1947 Thomas Porter (5-17-1921).  
 e'. Merideth Craig (9-5-1927).  
 ii. Nan Abernethy (4-9-1893) m. 11-11-1919 J. Frank Blythe (4-8-1894).  
 (For descendants see G-1-c, under Wm. Bain Alexander).  
 iii. Esther Abernethy (12-10-1894) m. 3-3-1921 Shelly Leazer.  
 a'. Juanita Leazer (12-11-1921).  
 b'. James Leazer (4-7-1925).  
 c'. Phyllis Leazer (10-26-1926) m. 4-27-1947 Wilbur Cook (1-20-1923).  
 1'. Linda Cook (3-29-1948).  
 iv. Grace Abernethy (1-14-1897) m. 12-28-1923 Marshall Porter (8-15-1894).  
 a'. Helen Porter (11-23-1925) m. 4-30-1948 Joe Moser (6-23-1925).  
 1'. Marsha Moser (1-27-1949).  
 2'. Marie Moser (8-15-1950).  
 b'. Samuel Porter (2-24-1932).  
 v. J. Reid Abernethy (9-16-1900) m. 6-21-1923 Allee Crowell (3-15-1902).  
 a'. J. Reid Abernethy, Jr. (2-15-1924) m. 4-17-1948 Nancy Barlett (1-24-1930).  
 1'. J. Reid Abernethy III (4-30-1949).  
 2'. Beverly Abernethy (11-3-1950).  
 b'. Harrison Lee Abernethy (9-16-1925) m. 1-4-1945 Brenda Hefner (2-24-1926).  
 1'. Harrison Lee Abernethy, Jr. (2-6-1947).  
 2'. Ferris Reid Abernethy (6-17-1948).  
 3'. Timothy Hefner Abernethy (3-22-1949).  
 c'. Kenneth McCoy Abernethy (8-21-1927).  
 d'. William Adrian Abernethy (2-26-1929) m. 6-11-1949 Sara Brewer (3-4-1929).  
 e'. Evelyn Abernethy (10-20-1930).  
 f'. Ruth Abernethy (4-15-1932).  
 g'. Melvin Abernethy (1-26-1934).  
 h'. Gene Abernethy (7-13-1935).  
 i'. Charles Abernethy (8-3-1937).  
 j'. LeRoy Abernethy (10-25-1940).  
 k'. Sara Abernethy (4-12-1947).  
 vi. Shannon Abernethy (2-11-1902) m. 8-5-1924 Odell Dulin (5-12-1901).  
 a'. Odell Dulin, Jr. (7-4-1925) m. 8-1-1943 Ann Cockman (5-8-1925).  
 1'. Odell Dulin III (8-22-1944).  
 2'. Carolyn Dulin (12-24-1947).  
 b'. Walter Lee Dulin (4-27-1928) m. 10-24-1948 Janice Seagle (8-21-1928).  
 c'. Josephine Dulin (1-30-1931) twin.  
 d'. Christine Dulin (1-30-1931) twin.  
 e'. Adrian Dulin (2-17-1944).  
 vii. Pauline Abernethy (8-25-1905) m. 8-1-1928 J. Gordon Olive (3-1-1897).  
 a'. Betty Lou Olive (6-18-1932).  
 b'. Shirley Ann Olive (6-2-1935).  
 c'. Mary Agnes Olive (1-26-1947).  
 viii. John McCoy Abernethy (1-21-1907) m. 4-28-1934 Ola Furr (11-25-1906).  
 a'. Johnnie Catherine Abernethy (9-5-1935).  
 b'. Margaret Ellen Abernethy (5-28-1937).  
 ix. Mildred Abernethy (9-22-1908, 2-4-1948) m. 3-25-1930 Walter L. Myers.  
 x. Clement Lee Abernethy, Jr. (9-21-1913) m. 9-27-1936 DeLuke Black (1-15-1914).

- a'. Clement Lee Abernethy III (10-16-1946).  
 b'. Sandra Ruth Abernethy (5-7-1951).
5. Martha Elizabeth Lee McCoy (b. 8-24-1837 d. 8-28-1926) m. 9-29-1868 to Robert Davidson Whitley (b. 10-24-1820, d. 2-13-1900).  
 a. George Bruce Whitley (b. 2-13-1871, d. 2-15-1900) m. 1-17-1894 to Caldonia Isabel Hunter (b. 1-5-1869) daughter of Caroline Porter and Silas Calvin Hunter.  
 i. Marie Whitley (b. 10-24-1894) m. 6-1-1920 to Ralph Knox Robinson (b. 3-10-1894) son of Grace Elizabeth Knox and Charles Wilson Robinson.  
 a'. Dorothy Whitley Robinson (b. 3-20-1921).  
 b'. John Knox Robinson, M.D. (b. 8-8-1923).  
 ii. Helen Whitley (b. 11-29-1897) m. 6-6-1922 to John Preston Robinson (b. 1-6-1899) son of Grace Elizabeth Knox and Charles Wilson Robinson.  
 a'. Jean Robinson (b. 5-27-1927).  
 b'. Harriet Robinson (b. 5-2-1931).  
 b. Lucile Price Whitley (b. 9-16-1872) m. 5-15-1895 to John McKee Jamison (b. 12-25-1864, d. 6-28-1912) son of Sarah Alexander and John Leander Jamison.  
 i. Lucile Price Jamison (b. 11-7-1896).  
 ii. John McKee Jamison, Jr. (b. 9-29-1898, d. 8-18-1925).  
 iii. Robert Paul Jamison (b. 1-17-1901).  
 iv. Martha Elizabeth Jamison (b. 5-17-1903) m. 3-26-1935 to Hugh Ward Causey (b. 11-22-1905) son of Mary Skipper and Richard Green Causey.  
 a'. Hugh Ward Causey, Jr. (b. 11-12-1937).  
 v. Sarah Lois Jamison (b. 8-1-1906).  
 c. Fannie Lee Whitley (b. 10-5-1874).  
 d. Joseph Speight Whitley (b. 3-5-1876) m. 1-1-1901 to Esther Estelle Parks (b. 2-24-1880) daughter of Alice Gluyas and William Beaty Parks.  
 i. Robert Davidson Whitley (b. 10-23-1901) m. 11-26-1926 to Beatrice Snowden Skinner (b. 8-5-1905) daughter of Gertrude Snowden and George Andrew Skinner.  
 a'. Beatrice Joyce Whitley (b. 4-13-1931).  
 b'. Phyllis Joan Whitley (b. 2-29-1936).  
 c'. Robert Davidson Whitley, Jr. (b. 4-8-1947).  
 ii. Alice Gluyas Whitley (b. 7-13-1905).  
 iii. Joseph Speight Whitley, Jr. (b. 6-28-1907).  
 iv. Charles Brown Whitley (b. 7-20-1909) m. 4-15-1933 to Bobbye Dorton (b. 5-9-11) daughter of Eunice Rhyne and Robert Franklin Dorton.  
 a'. Charles Brown Whitley, Jr. (b. 1-24-1935).  
 b'. John Bruce Whitley (b. 1-14-1936).  
 v. Irma Virginia Whitley (b. 7-16-1913) m. 1-14-1938 to James William Neely (b. 6-28-1910) son of Mary Nelson and John Barnett Neely.  
 a'. James William Neely, Jr. (b. 1-11-1947).  
 b'. John Joseph Neely (b. 1-19-1949).  
 e. Mary Violet Whitley (b. 4-30-1879) m. 6-30-1908 to Archibald Luther Bullock (b. 1-3-1852, d. 5-10-1926) son of Sarah Ann McCallum and John Walter Bullock.  
 i. Archibald Luther Bullock, Jr. (b. 11-22-1909).  
 6. Dovie Winslow McCoy (6-3-1839, 11-24-1880) m. 10-20-1858 John Nantz Blythe (11-20-1830, 9-30-1896) son of Isabella Nantz and Samuel Blythe II.  
 a. Robert Walton Blythe (9-28-1859, 11-14-1896) m. 10-8-1884 Martha Kirksey (11-15-1863, 12-20-1936).  
 i. Mary Winslow Blythe (7-17-1885).  
 ii. John Edwin Blythe (12-10-1886, 5-27-1888).  
 iii. James Loyd Blythe (11-3-1889).  
 iv. Samuel Oliver Blythe (5-24-1891, 4-24-1935).  
 v. Ellen Launia Blythe (1-28-1894) m. 2-19-1919 Neal Monteith (4-29-1892).  
 a'. Martha Elizabeth Monteith (12-1-1919).  
 b'. John Oliver Monteith (7-17-1921), 8-11-1921).  
 c'. Janie Estelle Monteith (6-26-1922) m. 6-14-1941 Martin Eugene Oehler (12-26-1919).  
 1'. Martin Eugene Oehler, Jr. (9-1-1942).  
 2'. William Neal Oehler (6-28-1944).  
 3'. Patricia Jane Oehler (2-16-1950).  
 d'. Eunice Rebecca Monteith (10-8-1924) m. Edward Andrew Sims (4-4-1942).  
 1'. Martha Ann Sims (9-5-1947).  
 2'. Rebecca Ellen Sims (1-31-1950).  
 e'. Mary Neal Monteith (1-13-1927) m. 4-6-1951 William Whitfield Davis (4-1-1926).  
 f'. Ethel Loretta Monteith (12-29-1930).  
 g'. Joyce Ellen Monteith (5-29-1933).  
 vi. Franklin Monroe Blythe (2-17-1896).  
 b. John Elmore Blythe (11-5-1861, 3-31-1864).  
 c. Carrie L. Blythe (2-29-1864, 5-22-1935) m. 12-1896 James Shelton Abernethy (no children).  
 d. Samuel McCoy Blythe (10-18-1866, 12-8-1923).  
 e. Franklin Brevard Blythe (5-11-1869, 6-3-1938) m. 4-28-1904 Mary Alice Dunn (11-14-1883).  
 i. Elizabeth Winslow Blythe (2-10-1905) m. 7-9-1925 Charles Herbert Smith (3-21-1903).  
 a'. Linda Blythe Smith (9-5-1938).  
 b'. Dorothy Elizabeth Smith (1-28-1927) m. 8-28-1949 Paisley White Scott (3-30-1927).  
 1'. Stephen Smith Scott (9-12-1950).  
 ii. Rebecca Reid Blythe (11-16-1906) m. 12-20-1929 Willis Rhodes (9-7-1899).  
 a'. Willis Reid Rhodes (5-29-1932).  
 b'. Patricia Ann Rhodes (9-23-1933).  
 c'. Betty Lenora Rhodes (2-4-1936).  
 d'. Harriet Blythe Rhodes (9-8-1938).  
 iii. William Nantz Blythe (6-26-1909) m. 12-23-1934 Willie V. Barnette (7-22-1912).  
 a'. Evelyn Inez Blythe (9-25-1937).  
 b'. Thomas Brevard Blythe (2-8-1945).  
 c'. Gary Barnette Blythe (1-10-1951).  
 iv. James Herman Blythe (11-16-1911).  
 v. Edwin McDonald Blythe (5-21-1915).  
 vi. Harry Brevard Blythe (9-11-1919).  
 f. William Bane Blythe (8-17-1871, 2-16-1936).  
 g. Rollin Lee Blythe (9-6-1873, 8-8-1932) m. 2-22-1898 Eugenia Vance (1-6-1877).  
 i. Anna W. Blythe (4-17-1899) m. Luther M. Douglas (7-29-1897).  
 a'. Eugenia Douglas (3-1-1919) m. 6-21-1948 William Daniel Kerns (3-18-1912).  
 b'. Hazel Douglas (3-21-1922) m. 5-27-1942 K. Wilson Earnhardt (6-21-1916).  
 1'. Patricia Earnhardt (5-15-1947).  
 c'. Luther M. Douglas, Jr. (8-28-1927) m. 10-1948 Betty Harrison.  
 1'. Richard M. Douglas (1-13-1950).  
 2'. Brenda Kay Douglas (1-16-1951).  
 d. Fred Douglas (4-8-1929).  
 ii. John Lee Blythe (6-23-1901) m. 12-24-1924 Minnie Lee Williams (1-1-1902).

- iii. Gertrude M. Blythe (5-27-1904) m. 11-26-1931 Theron M. Earle (3-10-1898).
- iv. Edwin E. Blythe (6-2-1906 twin 2-19-1945) m. 6-2-1934 Ruth Harris (8-4-1912).
- a'. Cynthia Ruth Blythe (2-25-1943).
- v. Ellen E. Blythe (6-2-1906) twin m. 2-28-1931 Joseph S. Ford (7-14-1908).
- a'. Anne Scott Ford (11-23-1932).
- b'. Joseph Scott Ford, Jr. (6-23-1935).
- vi. Cloyd Eubanks Blythe (1-25-1908) m. 4-28-1937 Marion Stovall (8-5-1915).
- a'. Mildred Eugenia Blythe (4-26-1939).
- b'. Rollin Blythe (7-13-1940).
- c'. Judith Blythe (7-11-1941).
- d'. Barbara Blythe (11-18-1942).
- e'. John Blythe (1-27-1944).
- f'. Elizabeth Blythe (1-28-1948).
- g'. Harry Blythe (7-28-1949).
- h'. Maryanita Blythe (8-17-1950).
- vii. William Walton Blythe (3-28-1910) twin m. 4-28-1937 Dorothy McElroy (3-3-1911).
- a'. William Henry Blythe (12-10-1940).
- viii. Franklin Webb Blythe (3-28-1910) twin m. 12-24-1937 Ruth Penniger (7-26-1914).
- a'. Floyd McCoy Blythe (1-1-1941).
- b'. Edwin Blythe (3-23-1946).
- c'. Dorothy Blythe (1-24-1949).
- ix. Marshall Blythe (9-16-1912) twin m. 3-1940 Cleve M. Wilson (1915).
- a'. John Luther Blythe (4-6-1941).
- b'. June Blythe (6-10-1945).
- x. Mable Blythe (9-6-1912) twin m. 1941 Charles Kemp (1910).
- a'. Diane Kemp (6-6-1943).
- xi. Naomi Vance Blythe (12-1-1917) m. 2-23-1942 Edward Lee George (1907).
- a'. Mary Sue George (10-24-1950).
- xii. Francis Earl Blythe (11-14-1919) m. 1-26-1946 Margaret Cranford.
- a'. Thomas Earl Blythe (1-10-1947).
- b'. Carol Blythe (9-26-1948).
- h. James Columbus Blythe (11-5-1875, 2-29-1920).
- i. Marshall Alexander (1-5-1878, 4-15-1879).
7. Rebecca Eloise (Ellie) McCoy (3-2-1841, 2-17-1903) m. 3-11-1867 David Irwin Sample (8-6-1837, 1-11-1913) son of William Azmon and Jane Louise Barry Sample.
- a. Albert Neal Sample (4-18-1868, 4-4-1941) m. 2-5-1890 Maggie James Henderson (1-14-1866, 2-24-1947).
- i. Lee Montrose Sample (12-1-1890).
- ii. Lois Sample (10-11-1891) m. 2-17-1921 at Pompano, Fla. James McCarley Barksdale (2-7-1883, 10-6-1942).
- iii. Jennie Pearl Sample (3-25-1893) d. infancy.
- iv. Pauline Sample (4-4-1894) d. infancy.
- v. Hugh Barry Sample (1-6-1898).
- vi. Albert Neal Sample, Jr. (10-5-1902) m. 12-10-1949 Frankie Mae Sloan of Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
- b. Adrian Montrose Sample (9-5-1869, 12-31-1933) m. 12-4-1900 Margaret A. Moore (4-30-1875, 5-23-1921).
- i. Adrian Moore Sample (3-18-1902).
- ii. Margaret Eloise Sample (1-10-1905) m. 10-27-1927 Norton Evans Hellstrom (1-28-1896) of Evanston, Ill. son of Charlotte Watson and Klaus Hellstrom of Sweden.
- a'. Richard Barry Hellstrom (8-23-1936).
- iii. Richard Lardner Sample (11-28-1908) m. 12-28-1939 Dorothy Eaton of Nyack, N. Y.
- iv. John Wallace Sample (5-30-1912) m. Helen Young of Homer, N. Y.
- v. Charles Walker Sample (10-3-1917) m. Julia Bennett dau. of Leslie Bennett of Fayetteville, N. C.
- c. William Franklin Sample (9-30-1871, 2-21-1950) m. 12-21-1910 Malissa Johnston Farrow (10-19-1883) dau. of Eliza Virginia Morris and Stephen Harrison Farrow.
- i. William Franklin Sample, Jr. (1-30-1917) m. 5-21-1949 Betty Sue Johnson (10-5-1924).
- a'. Marion Johnson Sample (4-21-1951).
- d. John McCoy Sample (4-3-1876, 4-3-1940) m. 11-25-1908 Mary Harris (4-15-1885).
- i. John McCoy Sample, Jr. (9-22-1909) m. 9-2-1934 Margaret Williams (2-14-1915).
- a'. Susan McCoy Sample (3-15-1948).
- b'. Sally McDougald Sample (7-29-1946).
- ii. Mary Laura Sample (2-26-1913) m. 4-21-1938 Rupert Nelson Koblegard, Jr.
- a'. Mary Ann Koblegard (4-3-1939).
- b'. Rupert Nelson Koblegard (8-20-1941).
- c'. Wendell Mae Koblegard (9-22-1945).
- d'. Laura Lee Koblegard (6-25-1949).
- iii. Eloise Barry Sample (12-25-1916) m. 7-29-1940 William Grayson Padrick, Jr.
- a'. Eloise Barry Padrick (11-4-1942).
- b'. William Grason Padrick III (6-29-1946).
- c'. Cynthia Anne Padrick (3-25-1948).
- e. David Harry Sample (10-11-1878, 12-17-1942) m. 12-6-1913 Edna Pearl Snell (12-29-1891).
- i. Harry Hill Sample (12-19-1914).
- ii. James Raymond Sample (8-6-1917).
- iii. Sadie Lillian Sample (8-28-1919).
- f. Lee Houston Sample (4-28-1883, 7-3-1885).
8. Albert McCoy (9-1-1843) m. (1) 9-1866 Catherine J. N. Potts.
- a. Catherine Lura McCoy (9-30-1867) m. 11-22-1893 James Edgar Furr (3-6-1868).
- i. Samuel Monroe Furr (9-16-1895) m. 12-20-1919 Mary Virginia Knox (2-9-1897).
- a'. Mary Gordon Furr (8-3-1920) m. 11-20-1937 Leslie M. Kelly (10-2-1911).
- 1'. Mary Agnes Kelly (1-24-1939).
- 2'. Martha Martin Kelly (5-7-1940).
- 3'. Leslie Colon Kelly (9-15-1942).
- 4'. Harry Allen Kelly (12-7-1945).
- 5'. Sarah Gordon Kelly (1-25-1948).
- 6'. Virginia Catherine Kelly (3-11-1949).
- b'. Jennie Catherine Furr (4-30-1932) m. 6-24-1950 Charles King (10-9-1930).
- ii. Lura Marie Furr (4-5-1899) m. Fred Prim.
- a'. Ivey Prim (11-3-1917) m. ——— Tollison.
- 1'. Peggy Elaine Tollison (5-17-1944).
- b'. Peggy Louise Prim (9-28-1929) m. Raymond Melton.
- iii. Mildred Elizabeth Furr (2-14-1902) m. 2-26-1921 James Moore.
- a'. Kenneth Harry Moore (5-18-1922).
- b'. Sarah Elizabeth Moore (3-21-1925).
- c'. Dorothy Sue Moore (6-27-1927).
- d'. Jean Frances Moore (9-27-1930) m. 9-9-1950 Douglas Loyd.
- e'. Roy Edgar Moore (7-26-1933).
- iv. James Edgar Furr (9-5-1907) m. Hazeline Nolan.
8. (con't) Albert McCoy m. (2) 2-14-1871

Mary C. Gluyas (7-7-1850, 5-1-1919) dau. of Letitia Beeson and Thomas Gluyas.

a. Edwin Monroe McCoy, M.D. (12-18-1871, 6-4-1919) m. 6-1-1901 Florida Reid Foxall.

i. Mary Hargrave McCoy (5-19-1902).

ii. Rebecca Alexander McCoy (6-26-1904) m. 5-15-1931 James McCferrin Fulton.

a'. James McCferrin Fulton, Jr. (5-5-1933).

b'. Ann Hargrave Fulton (5-29-1935).

b. Thomas Marshall McCoy, M.D. (8-30-1873, 1-3-1949) m. 6-23-1908 Daisy Shipp (1873, 7-1944).

c. Ella Letitia McCoy (7-24-1875, 3-11-1946) m. 10-17-1900 William Alexander Nisbet.

(For descendants see 1-J-3 under John McKnutt Alexander).

d. Esther Whitley McCoy (2-18-1878) m. 9-4-1907 Floyd Meador Gresham (1878).

e. John Oliver McCoy (1-22-1880) m. 3-14-1925 Frankie Lucille Harris.

f. Mary Elizabeth McCoy (1-3-1882, 1-27-1944) m. 9-7-1909 John Lafayette Bethea (10-21-1880) son of Hattie Wilkens and Laurence K. Bethea of Latta, S. C.

i. John Lafayette Bethea, Jr. (6-19-1910, 8-14-1937) m. 8-24-1935 Evelyn Manning Bethea.

ii. Lamar McCoy Bethea (8-7-1912) m. 12-16-1945 LaNelle Willoughby of Carson, Miss.

iii. Willis Dabbs Bethea (3-21-1916).

iv. Katherine Elizabeth Bethea (4-4-1918) m. 3-12-1946 John Oliver Allen (9-24-1914) son of Gertrude Hayes and J. C. Allen.

a'. John Oliver Allen, Jr. (5-8-1948).

b'. Robert Marshall Allen (4-8-1950).

g. Alice McCoy (4-17-1884) m. 9-15-1919 James Johnston Whithers, M.D. (2-1-1880, 7-30-1944).

i. Thomas Gluyas Whithers (2-9-1921).

ii. Alice McCoy Whithers (6-1-1922) m. Colonel Granville Attaway Sharpe (4-4-1920).

a'. Charlotte Alice Sharpe (5-22-1942).

b'. Martha Whithers Sharpe (7-13-1945).

c'. Granville Attaway Sharpe, Jr. (4-18-1951) in Stuttgart, Germany.

iii. Martha Stacy Whithers (8-1-1923) m. Ellis Alexander Allen (9-1923).

a'. Robert Ellis Allen (4-27-1947).

iv. Robert Monroe Whithers (12-24-1924) m. Opal Arlis Melchor (10-1923).

h. Joseph Bennett McCoy (11-6-1886) m. 8-15-1917 Catherine Elizabeth Watt.

i. Emily Gluyas McCoy (7-28-1920) m. 10-16-1948 George Frederick Verdone.

a'. Elsy Watt Verdone (9-16-1949).

b'. Catherine Elizabeth Verdone (7-10-1951).

ii. Joseph Bennett McCoy, Jr. (1-28-1922) m. 7-30-1949 Helen Hatton.

iii. Robert Watt McCoy (3-11-1924) m. 11-17-1951 Robin Norton.

iv. James Albert McCoy (8-4-1931, 1-31-1934).

i. Lamar Alexander McCoy (12-22-1888) m. 12-10-1913 Clifford Lucille Haile (8-10-1889) of Rutledge, Ga.

i. Robert Edwin McCoy (6-20-1915) m. 5-15-1937 Geneva Thomas of Anson County, N. C.

a'. son (5-22-1938).

b'. dau. (3-26-1939).

ii. Katherine McCoy (2-16-1920) m. 3-1-1943 Owen John Byrnes of Belden, Mich.

a'. Carolyn Anne Byrnes (6-25-1944).

b'. Owen John Byrnes, Jr. (5-16-1949).

iii. Edith Lucille McCoy (7-9-1923) m. Glenn Powell.

a'. Glenda June Powell (2-22-1944).

b'. David Lamar Powell (2-23-1951).

j. Lelia Rebecca McCoy (2-15-1891, 2-12-1947).

k. Robert Oates McCoy (11-25-1893) m. 11-4-1924 Agnes Veronica Maloney (8-21-1900) of Fayetteville, N. C.

i. Robert Oates McCoy, Jr. (5-25-1928).

ii. Ann Marie McCoy (7-7-1930).

iii. Thomas Marshall McCoy (2-1-1933).

e. Fenner Hammond Springs McCoy (12-26-1895) m. 12-24-1827 Myrtle Holdgraf (9-11-1901).

i. Carol Letitia McCoy (12-17-1928) m. 11-4-1950 LeRoy Lawson.

ii. John Albert McCoy (5-23-1931).

iii. Hammond Springs McCoy (7-23-1933).

9. Harriet M. McCoy (2-24-1852, 3-13-1939) m. 1878 Hugh Barry Sample (9-29-1843, 2-22-1923) son of William Azmon and Jane Louise Barry Sample.

a. Lucy Jane Sample (2-23-1881).

b. William Azmon Sample (10-24-1882) m. 12-31-1913 Mary Lois Miller.

b. (died 10-18-1950).

i. Albert Barron Sample m. 7-19-1941 Jane Taylor.

a'. Mary Lois Miller Sample (12-13-1943).

ii. William Azmon Sample, Jr. (12-30-1917) m. Kelsie Deal.

iii. Sidney Miller Sample (9-17-1919).

c. Marshall McCoy Sample (9-15-1884, 12-3-1945) m. Emma Smith dau. of Sarah Edith Marple and Harry F. Smith.

i. Edith Marple (9-19-1916) m. 6-1-1940 Vernon Edward Nickel.

a'. Vernon Edward Nickel, Jr. (9-7-1941).

b'. Hugh Barry Nickel (4-2-1945).

ii. Harriet McCoy Sample (1-12-1918) m. 3-18-1939 Edward Lee Beam.

a'. Harriett Anne Beam (4-8-1947).

b'. Carole Lee Beam (4-30-1949).

iii. Helen Marple Sample (12-19-1923) m. 5-27-1942 Hayden Puckett Roberts.

a'. Hayden Puckett Roberts, Jr. (2-21-1944).

b'. Helen Deanne Roberts (9-25-1946).

c'. Paul Barton Roberts (3-14-1949).

iv. Hugh Marshall Sample (4-28-1927).

d. Ellie Rebecca Sample (9-11-1886) m. 11-3-1908 James Roy Caldwell (11-3-1879).

i. James Roy Caldwell, M.D. (12-20-1909) m. 8-2-1948 Caroline Stringfield.

ii. Daisy Sloan Caldwell (1-20-1911) m. 6-15-1940 B. Scott Westall.

a'. James Scott Westall (1-11-1942).

b'. Rebecca Ann Westall (5-18-1943).

iii. John Barry Caldwell (12-10-1912) m. 11-22-1941 Frances Stough.

a'. Jean Barry Caldwell (3-2-1943).

iv. Frank Lee Caldwell (6-15-1920).

e. Minnie Grace Sample (9-28-1888).

f. Annie Stewart Sample (10-6-1890).

(To Be Continued)

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## QUERIES

Wilson - Powell - Brown - Piner - Cordell - Weaver-Clore—Maj. Robert Powell, Culpeper



Co., Va., assigned 400 a. in Ky. to John Wilson, 1800. Were they related? Seeking inf. on Wilson's parents and anc. James and Lydia Wilson lived in Culpeper Co. Both died in Madison Co., Va., James 1797, Lydia 1823. Had seven ch.: Mary Elizabeth, m. Wm. Brown; Polly, m. George Brown; Fanny, m. Wm. Piner; Nancy; Dicey-Dianna, m. Alexander Cordell; John, m. Mary Clore; Wm. m. Peggy Weaver—Mrs. O. T. Wilson, 2729 Hyde Park Ave., Cincinnati, O.

**Brown**—Hiram Brown came to Du Page Co., Ill., with William Brown in Oct. or Nov., 1844, from Onondaga Co., N. Y. Hiram was son of Jacob and Mina Brown. His wife was Eliza Howe. They had ch.: Ann Jeannette, m. Elijah Brown, (2) Clara Steele; Tabitha; William B.; Sally Ann, m. — Weatherly, d. in Peoria, Ill.; Andrew Jackson; Lodema; Esther Louisa; Polly Rosalie, m. Richard Bacon d. in Denver, Col.; Nancy L., m. D. Cowell, d. in Denver; and Fred D., d. in Galesburg, Ill. Browns orig. from Hartford Co., Conn. Any data on above appreciated.—Mrs. Wm. F. Sipes, 313 W. Gay St., Warrensburg, Mo.

**Peters-Cheney**—Ethelred Peters m. Elizabeth Cheney in N. Y. State, moved to New Bern, S. C., where three sons and four daus. were born. One of these, Joshua Peters, my gr-gr.father, was b. Feb. 28, 1781, d. Apr. 10, 1870, in Tex. Wish inf. conc. entire family.—Mrs. Cullen F. Thomas, 6601 Hunter's Glen Road, Dallas, Tex.

**Huffer-Miller**—Wish to locate a Joseph Huffer, who m. Catherine Miller in Hagerstown, Md., Aug. 29, 1801. Where did he live at time of his death?—Miss Alta R. Chrisman, 2125 South St., Lincoln 2, Neb.

**Anderson-Saxon-Stiles-Hiley**—Want inf. on my anc., James Anderson, of Wales (?), settled in Va. during early 18th cent. His son, George Anderson, migrated to S. C., b. 1741, d. 1808; his sons: David, James, Wade, Wm. R., who m. Annie Coker (of where?), she b. 1789, d. 1853. Have no proofs for John Anderson and wife, Jean, who, acc. to fam. legends, came to America abt. 1735 from Wales to Philadelphia, thence to Va. Issue: James and Robert.

Was James Anderson an ordained minister? His wife was Agnes Craig, of Augusta Co., Va. (?) Can't verify m. date, Dec. 10, 1740. He later moved to Mecklenburg Co., N. C. Capt. in Rev.

Also wish inf. on Molly Saxon, wife of Maj. George Anderson, b. Sept. 29, 1759, d. Oct. 21, 1825.

Joseph Gill Stiles, bel. to have come to Ga. from Chesterfield Co., Va., b. 1779, supp. in or near Petersburg, Va. The 1850 census shows him in Jones Co., Ga., age 70. Want all facts abt. him. Was his father John Stiles, of Va., supp. to have been with Rev. troops of Va. (Va. census, 1780-85)? Father bel. to be John Stiles, of Va. Was mother a Gill? Where did son get name, "Gill"? Desire all inf.

Jacob Hiley, S. C., with Rev. rec., m. to Mary M. Theus, Orangeburg, S. C. Wish his data. par. and anc.—Mrs. Fred Odum, Rt. 4, Box 285, Waycross, Ga.

**Dawes**—Would like data on Robert Dawes, b. May 22, 1767; d. June 12, 1821; m. Mary Paine Bentley, Nov. 8, 1790. She was b. Jan. 13, 1768; d. Jan. 30, 1836; prob. in or near Boston, Mass., as Mary Bentley, dau. of Joshua Bentley, lived in

Boston when her father was the boatman who rowed Paul Revere across the Charles River when he rode to Concord. Wanted: Robert Dawes' par. and dates.—Mrs. Albert Bourne Holmes, R.D. 1, Burlington, N. C.

**Adams**—Who knows anything of — Adams, killed at or while returning from muster abt. 1800 in Wythe Co., Va.? Wife was Anne Barnes or Barnhill, of Princess Anne Co., Va. When widowed, she moved to Stokes Co., N. C. Two ch.: Anne, m. — Crawley; and Wm. B., m. Martha Larimore and moved to Fayette Co., Ind. Was father of — Adams named James M. Adams? —Mrs. George W. Hays, R. R. 1, Bedford, Ind.

**Walker-Alexander**—Wish to contact desc. who has est. anc. of William Walker, whose will prob. Botetourt Co., Va., 1810. Ch.: John, James, William, George, Mary, Agnes, Esther, son-in-law, Thomas Harmon, husband of dec. dau., Nancy; and Martha, wife of dec. son, Henry. Wife's name Mary, proved by pension declaration of Thomas Harmon.

Want corr. with anyone who has est. anc. of Andrew Alexander; wife, Catherine Stuart Thomson (Aiken). Said to have moved from Cecil Co., Md., to Augusta Co., Va. abt. 1730's. He and sons, James and Matthew, were in Rev. from that Co.—Mrs. Rees T. Bowen, 2608 Valley View Ave., Bluefield, W. Va.

**Smith**—Newcomb Smith and Judith Newcomb were sponsors for Nathaniel Cooper, bapt. Nov. 17, 1765, in the Rombout Dutch Reform Church. Nathaniel was son of Priscilla Smith, who m. Ebenezer Cooper. Newcomb Smith, acc. to rec., enlisted in Capt. Peter Harris' Company of Militia, Dutchess Co., Apr. 9, 1760, aged 18. He was b. in Conn., a laborer and 3 ft. 3 in. tall. Want date of b. and d., names of par. Was Priscilla his sister and Judith his cousin?—Mrs. Francis C. Hall, 430 W. 119th St., New York 27, N. Y.

**Taylor-Garnett**—Rec. Aug. 15, 1763, Essex Co., Va., is will of William Taylor. He left three gr.ch.: William Noel, Thomas Garnett and Taylor Noel. Mentions dau., Elizabeth Noel, wife of James Noel; dau. Sarah, wife of James Garnett; and dau., Tabitha Taylor. Is this Wm. Taylor the son of John Taylor, d. 1696, and Catherine Pendleton, dau. of Philip and Isabella (Hart) Pendleton? Did Wm. Taylor m. Miss Anderson? Any inf. on James Garnett and wife will also be app.—Mrs. George P. Knight, 312 N. Plumas St., Willows, Calif.

**Ballou - Bond - Thomas - Buntain - Young - Jones - Hancock - Heady - Miles - Sheets - Steele**—Wanted: Par. of Sarah Frances Ballou, wife of William Bond, Rev. sol., m. Cumberland Co., Va., 1765. Par. of Lucinda Thomas, b. 7-26-1799, Wilson Co., Tenn., d. 5-2-1857, Anderson Co., Ky.; m. 1-9-1817, Wilson Co., Tenn., to James Buntain. Bond signed by James Thomas, Par. of Daniel Jones, b. 7-1-1788, Farquier Co., Va., d. 8-20-1852, Anderson Co., Ky., m. 11-3-1819, Shelby Co., Ky., to Elizabeth Young b. 11-12-1792, in Va., d. 11-21-1851, Anderson Co., Ky. Parents of John Hancock, b. 3 —?, 1753, Henrico Co., Va., d. 10-20-1827, Butler Co., O. Wife Ann Graves, h. 7-22-1756, Spotsylvania Co., Va. Parents of Rebecca Heady, b. 2-4-1786, d. 9-22-

1835, Nelson Co., Ky., m. 11-18-1809, (Bond, Nelson Co., Ky., signed by James Heady) to Mathew Wakefield. Will of Thomas Heady, Nelson Co., Ky., 1804, names wife Rebecca and 8 ch., among them James.

Mary Ann Miles, b. Ky., m. Michel Sheets in Ky. Among ch.: Mary Sheets, b. 9-7-1850, m. John Steele (b. 6-25-1832, Jefferson Co., Ind.) on 1-1-1870—son of Joseph Steele, b. 1798, d. 1877, m. 4-1-1824, Jefferson Co. to Mary Wilson, b. 1-8-1801, dau. of Nathaniel Wilson, b. 10-18-1766, d. 1-9-1828, and wife, Susannah Riddle, b. 1760, d. 1835. Both d. and are buried on Nathaniel Wilson's land (entry 1817).—Mrs. C. E. Gilliat, Rt. 2, U. S. 31, Seymour, Ind.

**Watkins-Archer-Tucker**—Inf. wanted re par. of Abner, Archibald and Spencer Watkins (perhaps of Frank, Edward and Justice also). Their mother was an Archer and her mother a Tucker. Abner Watkins was b. 1775 in Va., prob. Halifax or Prince Edward Co. He m. Lucy Guerrant 1800 and lived in Cumberland Co., Va., until 1823 when he moved to Rockingham Co., N. C.—Mrs. V. T. Smith, Fayette, Iowa.

**Chamberlain - Chase - Alexander** — Mary Chamberlain was m. to Benjamin Chase at Cumberland, R. I., 1762 or '72. Who were her par.? He was of the Wm. Chase line.

John Alexander, b. Fort Dummer, Vt., 1738, then part of N. Y., d. at Marlboro, Vt., July 8, 1828, lived in Brattleboro 50 yrs., one of first settlers and raised large fam. Belonged to first church, Nov. 12, 1770. Would like to know his par., wife and ch. Was Capt. Nathaniel Alexander of Brattleboro his son?—Mrs. George A. Kingman, 900 N. Bushnell Ave., Alhambra, Calif.

**Taber-Rider-Peet**—Wanted: name of father and gr-father of Abram Taber, b. Jan. 1, 1754, Mass. or R. I.; m. Puella Bunker, dau. of Shubael and Lydia Paddock Bunker. Also father and gr-father of Martha Rider, b. Feb. 4, 1766 at Gloucester, Mass., d. 1839 at Eaton, Pa., m. Elisha Harding 1786. Also father and gr-father of Mary Peet, b. Nov. 28, 1797, Litchfield, Conn., m. Theophilus Lyon, d. Aug. 31, 1830—Mrs. J. W. Duple, 1124 S. Ardmore Ave., Los Angeles 6, Calif.

**Kent-Atherton**—Abigail Atherton, dau. of Joshua Atherton of Amherst, N. H., b. Oct. 22, 1775, d. Boston, Feb. 9, 1860, m. Amos Kent Nov. 27, 1799. Want anc. of Abigail. Was Joshua a Rev. sol.?—Mrs. Zoe Preston Kent, 706 E. Charles St., Hammond, La.

**Woodson**—Capt. Miller Woodson, 1745-1830, Cumberland Co., Va., had a son, Christopher Columbus Woodson, b. 1768, Cumberland Co. Wanted: dates of m. and death. Had a grandson, Christopher Columbus, b. 1791, Richmond, Va. Wanted: dates of m. and d. Want names of wives of both Christopher Columbus Woodsons, with dates and proof. Par., also, if possible. Will pay \$5 to first person sending in one name with proof, or \$10 for both.—Mrs. Halleck Finley, Hillendale Road, Westport, Conn.

**Reagan-Campbell**—Philip Reagan, an old sol. of the Rev., b. Frederick Co., Va. 1733; d. Reagentown, Westmoreland Co., Pa., 1848, m. 2nd 1778-80 Esther (Hester) Campbell, b. 1763, d. at Reagentown, 1847. Ch.: Mary, Martha, Liza, Esther, Frances, Alie, Brice, Collin, Philip Jr., and Alexander. Wish parents of Philip Reagan,

Sr., and wife, Esther Campbell, with all data.—Mrs. Mary C. Fischer, 1103 Summitt St., McKeesport, Pa.

**Shannon-Campbell-McKown**—Wanted anc. of Margaret Shannon, b. Jan. 10, 1741 at (?); d. at Schodack, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1816; mar. (1) at Rensselaerwyck Town, N. Y., March 25, 1765, Robert, (2) Campbell (James-1 of Cherry Valley, N. Y.), who was b. Londonderry, N. H., Aug. 20, 1735, was residing at Bowman's Creek (now Ames, N. Y.) at the time he was killed at Battle of Oriskany, Aug. 6, 1777. They had 3 ch. 1-Sarah Campbell, m. John Ostrander; 2-Jennett Campbell, m. Evert-5 Lansing (John E.-4, Evert-3, Gerrit-2-1) of Schodack; 3-Samuel R. Campbell (1775-1843) of Schodack m. Sarah Mynderts, 1814.

Margaret Shannon m. (2) at Rensselaerwyck Town, Aug. 9, 1780, James McKown, innkeeper of Schodack, also a Rev. soldier, who d. at Schodack Mar. 11, 1812. They had one child, Elizabeth McKown, m. May 22, 1804, Hon. Abel French, surveyor, Repr. to N. Y. Legislature, resident of Albany many years, who d. at Schodack, Nov. 17, 1843.

Margaret Shannon may have been a widow at the time of her m. to Robert Campbell, as she was then 24 years old. Trinity Church of N. Y. City Parish has recorded her marriage to Robert Campbell; also on Dec. 24, 1766 Judith Shannon m. James Tattersall; and on Apr. 15, 1781 Anne Shannon m. John Jackson. None of these Shannons seem to have been pewholders at Trinity Church. Was Margaret Shannon a sister of Hugh Shannon of Nassau, Renss. Co., or of George Shannon, schoolmaster of Beekman, Dutchess Co. in 1790, who at Poughkeepsie on Dec. 5, 1774, was made administrator of the estate of his father-in-law, Samuel Ruthy? Was she kin to widow Margaret Shannon of Newton, Long Island, on whose estate letters of administration were granted on Oct. 25, 1782, to John Way and William Way? As Margaret Shannon was married both times at Rensselaer, Renss. Co. her parents may have lived in southern Renss. Co. in vicinity of Schodack or Nassau.—Ella T. Bard, 5327 Aldama St., Los Angeles 42, Calif.

**Powell-Mason**—Would like par. and Rev. rec. of William Powell who lived on east bank of Cheat River (now Preston Co., W. Va.) at close of Rev. war. Moved to that portion of Fayette Co., Ky., which is now Woodford Co., 1783. Wife, Rosannah; Ch.: Polly Mason, William Powell, Philip Powell, Rachel Gill, Rosannah Taylor. William Powell died about 1840.

Was Thomas Mason who married Polly Powell (dau. of Wm. and Rosannah Powell) about 1789, place unknown, related to Mary (Polly) Mason, who married John Jack 1, Dec., 1789 in Woodford Co., Ky.? Thomas Mason d. about 1796, Woodford Co., Ky. Polly Powell Mason prob. d. before 1809. Their ch. were William, Elizabeth, and Thomas Mason.

Elizabeth Mason (dau. of Thomas and Polly Mason) m. Andrew Jelly about 1809. Andrew Jelly took land in Switzerland Co., Ind., in 1816. John Jack went to Switzerland Co., Ind., 1818.—Mrs. William Irvine, 17007 S.E. Oatfield Road, Milwaukie, Ore.

**Martin-Smith**—Isaac Martin (1806-1865) of Henry and Carroll County, Va., m. Elizabeth Smith

(1806-1897) and was son of Giles Martin and Nancy Ingram, dau. of James Ingram and Elizabeth Childs of Henry County, Va. Giles was son of William Martin and Delphia Walden. Wish dates or any inf. about Giles and William.

Wish corr. with desc. of Daniel Smith, husband of Elizabeth Reeves, who was granted land in Henry County, Va., 1780. He had son Peter Lee Smith, who lived in Henry County and married a Hancock. I have been told that Daniel Smith came from Pa. Wish to est. his Rev. rec.—Mrs. J. P. Kent, Altavista, Va.

**Rowe-Walker-Faris (Pharis)**—Data asked of William Rowe, Sr., of Hanover Co., Va., who bought of Nathaniel and Hope (Walker) Lancaster of Goochland Co. land in Henrico Co. in 1768. What relation was Rowe to Lucy Rowe, John Rowe (with wife Jane) and Johnson Rowe who in 1789 sold 200 acres of land in Henrico Co. to William Walker of Charles City Co.? Is this the same tract in both instances? The later Rowes were in Louisa Co. when they sold the land and John Rowe had been there at least since 1777.

Data asked of Jane Faris, who m. in Louisa Co., Va., in 1779 Jesse Rowe (son of John and Jane above). Her mother, Mary Faris, gave her consent in writing. Was Mary Faris the Mary Pharis who was granted also in 1779 the administration of the estate of Charles Pharis of Louisa Co.? Did this Mary later marry George Gillespie and move to Amherst Co., Va.?—Mrs. George Robinson, Jr., 206 West Market St., Washington Court House, O.

**La Rue-Reynolds-Black-Griffith**—Want inf. on Reynolds family and Jacob La Rue, who lived on Middle Island from about 1790 until well into next century. Who were the par. of Nancy Reynolds, who family tradition says was wife of Jacob La Rue? The gravestones of the La Rue family

were standing on Middle Island not too long back acc. to printed inf. but were not visible the past summer. What was the fate of this family plot? The son of Jacob La Rue, George W. La Rue, m. Anne Wells Griffith at Halliday's Cove, W. Va., in about 1848. She was dau. of Anne Black and Alexander Griffith, presumably of the Panhandle of W. Va., and was a cousin of Jefferson Davis acc. to fam. trad. What was connection between these families? Want any inf. on war service in any of these families also.—Mrs. Olen Cyrus Shaw, 5405 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington 11, D. C.

**Akers (Acres)-Bartram-Clay**—John Akers m. Julia ? Va. Ch.: Zelpa or Elsephah b. 1805 Va., d. June 29, 1872, in Minn. m. Dec. 23, 1824, to Caleb Clay b. 1805 Ky., d. Dec. 28, 1887, in Minn. Ch.: Lt. John m. Elizabeth; Mason, unmarried and lost in the Southern army, Civil War; Milton b. 1855 m. Mary McAllister, d. Minn.; Henry Caleb, b. Jan. 4, 1842, Boyd Co., Ky., d. Oct. 10, 1897, Mont., m. Sept. 9, 1860, at Ironton, Ohio, to Martha Jane Bartram, b. Oct. 8, 1845, in Boyd Co., Ky., d. Nov. 19, 1902, at Troy, Mont. Who were parents of Julia and John Aker? Where were they born? Julia's d. certificate says Julia and John were b. in Va. Zelpa and Caleb Clay were m. in Pike Co., Ky.

Would like inf. reg. the Acre line, also the Clay line. Caleb Clay was descended from a bro. of Henry Clay, the Commoner, but which one?

Martha Jane Bartram Clay was dau. of Solomon Bartram and w. Margaret Eplin De Foe, widow of John De Foe. Margaret was b. June 18, 1812, d. June 7, 1902 in Troy, Mont. Ch. of Margaret and Solomon Bartram: Mahalah, m. Alex McKenney; Alvin, m. Mary; Martha Jane, m. Henry Caleb Clay. Would like to corr. with anyone having inf. on Clay line.—Mrs. Robert E. Benson, 536 No. Gerona, San Gabriel, Calif.

## NATIONAL D. A. R. MAGAZINE PRIZE AWARDS

**ILLINOIS**, with an increase of 257, won the \$10 prize for the largest D. A. R. Magazine subscription gain during the past year, for State Societies with membership over 5,500. New York received the second prize of \$5.

Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, National Magazine Chairman, presented the following other Magazine subscription prizes at Continental Congress: membership between 3,000 and 5,500: Virginia, \$10; Missouri, \$5; between 1,000 and 3,000: Alabama, \$10; Mississippi, \$5; under 1,000 members: Idaho, \$10; North Dakota, \$5.

North Carolina was awarded the \$20 prize for most State advertising; with second prize of \$10 going to Virginia; and third prize of \$5 to Tennessee. Honorable mention was given South Carolina, Alabama, Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, District of Columbia and Florida.

Mercy Warren Chapter, of Springfield, Mass., received the \$20 prize for most Chapter advertising, a total of \$1,210; William Byrd Chapter, of Richmond, Va., \$10 second prize, for \$1,145 in ads; Mecklenburg Chapter, of Charlotte, N. C., third prize of \$5, for ads totalling \$1,130. Honorable mention was given to Washington-Lewis Chapter, Fredericksburg, Va., Mobile Chapter,



Miss Virginia Horne, retiring State Regent of North Carolina (left), watches Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, D. A. R. Magazine Chairman (center), present the \$20 prize to Mrs. J. P. Quarles, North Carolina State Chairman for D. A. R. Magazine Advertising, for the first State award for most advertising during the past year.

Mobile, Ala., and Daniel Morgan Chapter, Caffney, S. C.

The same prizes will be offered again next year.

# State Activities

## MASSACHUSETTS

**T**HE Fifty-Eighth State Conference of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution was called to order by Mrs. Alfred Williams, our State Regent, promptly at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, March 20th.

The Ballroom at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel in Boston was the scene of this gathering and Hostess Chapters were the Committee of Safety Chapter of Winchester and the Lucy Jackson Chapter of Newton.

The Rev. John U. Miller, Minister of the First Baptist Church in Boston, gave the Invocation.

The usual patriotic ritual was observed and Mrs. Leslie B. Phillips, Vice Regent of the Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Worcester, led the Assemblage in the singing of the National Anthem.

Honored Guests were presented by Mrs. Williams: Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, Recording Secretary General; Miss Isabel Wyman Gordon, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Herbert E. McQuesten, Past Vice President General; Mrs. Frank Leon Nason, Past Registrar General; and Miss Ethel Lane Hersey, Honorary State Regent.

Mr. John D. Brown, Director of Public Celebrations of the City of Boston, acted as Personal Representative of His Honor the Mayor, and brought greetings.

Colonel Hibbard Richter, President of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, brought greetings on behalf of his Society. Mrs. James J. Hepburn, State Vice Regent, graciously responded to these greetings.

Dr. Franklin P. Hawkes, Director of Fair Educational Practices, inspiringly addressed the Good Citizenship Girls, 211 of whom were present. Mrs. Gilbert C. Adams, State Chairman of the Good Citizenship Committee, gave her report, at the close of which she called upon Miss Claire Kennedy, the 1951 Good Citizenship Pilgrim, to draw a name from the box. The name drawn was Miss Marion E. Bamford from Johnson High School, North Andover, and Miss Bamford became the 1952 Good Citizenship Girl. In the absence of Mrs. Russell William Magna, Mrs. Warren

Shattuck Currier greeted the Girls. Mrs. F. Ernest Hanson, State Chairman of Correct Use of the Flag, presented each one with a copy of the Flag Code.

We were pleased to have an opportunity to listen to the Rev. Francis Thompson, D.D., President of Bacone College, Oklahoma. He reminded us of the endeavors being made to make up for past injustices to the Indians. He told us that he had received a check for \$125 from Mr. Alfred Williams to create a fund in honor of his wife and our State Regent, to be known as the Lefa Williams' Scholarship Fund.

Mrs. Alfred Williams gave her report as State Regent. This report reminded us that she has put in a very busy year and a great deal of effort has been expended, making her leadership outstanding.

The Memorial Service for those who have entered into Life Victorious during the past year was held Thursday afternoon under the direction of Mrs. Harry E. Donley, State Chaplain.

"Those whom we loved so long and see no more,  
Loved, and still love,—not dead, but gone before,—  
He gathers round him."

Natalie J. Pakkanen was Soprano Soloist with Dorothy Bates as Accompanist. Appropriate musical selections were rendered by Mrs. Doris Dow Clapp, Violin, and Miss Alice M. Bailey, Piano.

Following the Memorial Service, much time was devoted to the revision of our State By-Laws, after which their adoption as revised was voted.

One of the features of the Conference was the banquet and reception held Thursday evening. Mrs. Harold C. Cornell, Vice Regent of Contentment Chapter of Dedham, made a splendid Toastmistress. Mr. Gordon Walker, Foreign Editor of the *Christian Science Monitor*, spoke of his experiences and contacts in Korea, and his address was enlightening and very interesting.

The Fifty-Eighth State Conference was held adjourned Friday morning, after a short business session.

Ethel B. Bishop  
State Historian



MINUTES  
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT  
REGULAR MEETING

April 12, 1952

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THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 a. m. on Saturday, April 12, 1952.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, offered prayer for divine guidance.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States was recited in unison.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Trewheila, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. James, Mrs. Kuhner, Mrs. Danforth, Miss Carraway, Mrs. Barrow, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Burns, Miss Gupton, Dr. Jones, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Goodwin, Mrs. Pharr, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Yarbrough, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Heywood and Mrs. Smith. *State Regents:* Mrs. Fallaw, Mrs. Bethea, Mrs. Frazier, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Braerton, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. George Miller, Jr., Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Odom, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Curtiss, Mrs. Cory, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. von der Heiden, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Beeaker, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Howard Smith, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Venable, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Greenlaw, Mrs. Dickerson, Mrs. Cook, Miss Horne, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Tinsley, Mrs. Gupton, Mrs. Trau, Mrs. Southgate, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. McClung, Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Clark. *State Vice Regent:* Mrs. Hepburn.

The President General announced the death of Mrs. Hampton Fleming, Parliamentarian, and stated that she had requested Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth to act as Parliamentarian during the meetings of the National Board of Management and the 61st Continental Congress.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, took the Chair, and the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, read her report.

**Report of President General**

The days have been busy ones since we met together at the well attended National Board Meeting in February.

On the evening of February 1, I attended the Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter Reception held at the Washington Club, Mrs. Benjamin Y. Martin, Regent.

On February 2, I was present at a luncheon with the C. A. R., and in the afternoon attended a Scholarship Tea given by the District of Columbia Junior Membership Committee, Mrs.

Joseph F. Brisebois, State Chairman, at the D. C. D. A. R. Chapter House.

On February 5, I departed on a two months' tour to State Conferences. The itinerary covered the following States: California, Arizona, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Florida, with return to Washington on April 1st.

I wish to say that the greatest inspiration comes to a President General as she visits the States and sees for herself the many splendid activities. Everywhere the State Officers and members showed enthusiasm, zeal and accomplishment.

I left Washington on the evening of February 5, and arrived in New Orleans the evening of February 6th. Here, I was the houseguest of the State Regent, Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, on this unofficial visit. Mrs. Parker gave an informal party on the evening of the 6th. On the 7th, after a sightseeing tour of New Orleans, a luncheon of some 60 members from over the State followed, at Antoine's. After lunch, we went to the Petit Salon for a program and tea. In the evening we attended a beautiful Carnival Ball. Mrs. John N. Pharr, Vice President General, was with us. Mayor de Lessep Morrison presented me with a certificate of Honorary Citizenship of New Orleans, and a key to the city. I left New Orleans on the morning of the 8th.

*California State Conference*—Los Angeles, Biltmore Hotel, February 12-15, Mrs. Edgar A. Fuller, State Regent.

I arrived in Los Angeles in the late afternoon of February 11, and enjoyed dinner and a drive with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Fuller. The 12th brought newspaper interviews and a broadcast over KFI; I was a guest at the D. F. P. A. luncheon, then to the Cahuenga Memorials Association where I was presented with a photographic copy of the Treaty of Campode de Cahuenga. Dinner was enjoyed with State Officers and past State Regents. I gave my Conference address in the evening, which was followed by a large reception. On the 13th, I had breakfast with past and present Chapter Regents, luncheon with the C. A. R. and Juniors, and sessions in morning and afternoon. In the evening, the State banquet was held. I attended morning and afternoon sessions of the Conference. Mrs. Fuller, State Regent, presided at all sessions of the Conference.

On the 14th, I made two tape recordings for radio and afterwards spoke at the large luncheon. A miniature portrait of Mrs. Daniel Manning of New York, Honorary President General, was presented to the National Society by Mrs. William Wallace Haughey, which miniature now is in our Museum at National Headquarters. A Memorial

Service was held and then a tea at the Neighborhood House. A dinner followed with the members of the Officers' Club. Sessions were held all day. On the 15th, I attended the morning session and had luncheon with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Society. In the afternoon, I installed the State D. A. R. Officers and was a dinner guest that evening with the Mayflower Society. Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, Reporter General, was in attendance at the California State Conference.

*Arizona State Conference*—Tempe, Lyceum Building, State College, February 19-20, Mrs. James S. Bethea, State Regent.

Arriving at Mesa, Arizona, on February 18th, where we were to stay at the Maricopa Inn, I was met at the station by Mrs. James S. Bethea, State Regent, Mrs. Roland M. James, Librarian General, and several other members. That evening I had dinner with the Arizona State Board and then attended their meeting. On February 19th, the Arizona Conference opened in the morning, with Mrs. Bethea, State Regent, presiding. I spoke during the afternoon, then broadcast over KOY. The banquet was held in the evening, when I gave my address. On February 20, sessions of the Conference were held. Following the close of the Conference, I went home by car on February 20 with Mrs. James to Tucson and was her house guest until I left for Oklahoma on February 22nd.

In Tucson, on February 21st, Mrs. John W. Chappell, Honorary State Regent, entertained with a luncheon party. I saw the annual rodeo parade from the official reviewing stand, and the opening performance of the rodeo in the afternoon as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James.

*Oklahoma State Conference*—Tulsa, Mayo Hotel, February 25-26, Mrs. J. Robert Ray, State Regent.

On February 22nd, I left in the afternoon for Tulsa, Okla., arriving there the evening of February 23rd. Mrs. Virgil Browne, Vice President General, and others met me at the station.

At this point, I was joined by Miss Gertrude Carraway, Editor, D. A. R. MAGAZINE, my traveling companion for the remainder of the trip. Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, State Regent of Texas, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, State Regent of Missouri, Mrs. John S. Heaume, past Recording Secretary General from Ohio, and Miss Helen McMackin, past Librarian General, were also in attendance.

On February 24, we attended the First Presbyterian Church. A luncheon was given at the Country Club, followed by a tea at the home of Mrs. Killis C. Reese, Regent of Reverend John Robinson Chapter. We were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan R. Patterson at the Tulsa Club.

On February 25, a luncheon was given by the State Regent, Mrs. J. Robert Ray, for the State Board and distinguished guests. That afternoon I made two tape recordings over KRMG. The Officers' Club dinner was held that evening. The Conference opened, with Mrs. Ray, State Regent, presiding, and a reception followed. On February 26, we had breakfast with Chapter Regents and sessions were held all day. I spoke informally in the morning and addressed the banquet that evening. On February 27th, we attended the

morning session and visited Bacone College in the afternoon on our way to Arkansas.

*Arkansas State Conference*—Pine Bluff, Pines Hotel, February 28-29, March 1, Mrs. Louis N. Frazier, State Regent.

We arrived in Pine Bluff, Ark., on February 28, and had tea at the home of Mrs. H. A. Knorr, State Vice Regent, and in the evening attended the Officers' Club dinner. Mrs. Louis N. Frazier, State Regent, made us welcome, and the Conference was opened with Mrs. Frazier presiding, at which meeting I spoke. A reception followed.

On February 29th, I gave a broadcast over KTON. We attended sessions in the morning and afternoon, followed by a tea at the home of Mrs. Irby Dunklin. The banquet was held in the evening. Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, State Regent of Missouri, was a guest.

On February 29th, at the Arkansas banquet, Miss Carraway and I were presented with certificates, "Arkansas Traveler," signed by the Governor and Secretary of State.

On March 1st, past State Regents of Arkansas gave a breakfast in my honor. We left for Natchez, Miss., arriving there in the late afternoon.

I was an honored guest at the Confederate Pageant in Natchez that evening and was presented with a Colonial bouquet from the Ball Committee. I sat in the box of the president of the Pilgrimage Garden Club.

On March 2nd, Mrs. F. D. Brown and her sister, Miss Tillie R. Dunbar, took us for a tour of the lovely old homes in Natchez. At 6:30 in the evening the Natchez Chapter, Mrs. Homer Whittington, Regent, entertained members of the D. A. R. and their husbands at a buffet supper in our honor at "Rosalie," the Mississippi State Shrine.

*Louisiana State Conference*—Bentley Hotel, Alexandria, March 3-4-5, Mrs. Herbert C. Parker, State Regent.

Before arriving in Alexandria on March 3rd, I participated in the marking of the old San Antonio Trail at Natchitoches, La. A luncheon was given by the St. Denis Chapter, Mrs. Cary Johnson, Regent, preceding the unveiling of the marker. I was guest at the Chapter Regents' dinner in Alexandria and spoke informally.

On March 4th, I attended the Memorial Service in the morning, followed by the State Officers' Club luncheon. The Conference opened at 2:00 p.m., with Mrs. Parker, State Regent, presiding. In the late afternoon a tea was given at the home of Mrs. Morgan Walker. The banquet was held that evening, at which I spoke.

On March 5, a Discussion Breakfast proved interesting. Mrs. John N. Pharr, Vice President General, and Mrs. Patrick H. Odom, State Regent of Florida, were also in attendance.

*Mississippi State Conference*—Gilmer Hotel, Columbus, March 6-7-8, Mrs. Harry Artz Alexander, State Regent.

We reached Columbus, Miss., on March 6th and in the afternoon attended a tea at "River-view," one of the lovely old homes in Columbus. A National Defense banquet was given and a historical and patriotic pageant was presented. The opening session of the Conference was held that evening with Mrs. Alexander, State Regent, presiding. I spoke during the evening. On

March 7th, I attended the Junior Membership breakfast and Magazine luncheon. Sessions were held in the morning and afternoon, followed by tea at the home of Mrs. William I. Rosamond. The Officers' Club dinner preceded the Chapter Regents evening of the Conference. On March 8th, the Rosalie breakfast was followed by the morning session and the Conference closed at noon. We were luncheon guests at the home of Dr. and Mrs. B. L. Parkinson. Mrs. Louis N. Frazier, State Regent of Arkansas, was a Conference guest.

*Alabama State Conference*—Birmingham, Tutwiler Hotel, March 11-12, Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, State Regent.

Arriving on Sunday, March 9, Mrs. Samuel L. Earle entertained with a buffet supper party in her home.

On March 10, a radio recording was made over WAPI and a luncheon followed with the John Parke Custis Chapter, Mrs. David Adams, III, Regent. I attended a meeting and tea of the Daughters of Colonial Wars, of Alabama, after which I was guest at a dinner given by Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, State Regent.

On March 11, the Pen Women of Alabama gave a coffee for Miss Carraway and me at the home of Mrs. Thomas Elliott. I participated in television program over WAFM at noon and attended the Officers' Club dinner that evening. The opening session was scheduled at 8:00 p.m., where I spoke. Mrs. Fallaw, State Regent, presided. A reception followed the meeting.

On March 12, I was the guest of the Daughters of American Colonists at breakfast, attended sessions in the morning and afternoon, and a National Defense luncheon. A buffet supper that evening preceded the Chapter Regents' reports and I spoke informally. The guests present were Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, Vice President General, of Alabama, Mrs. Everett L. Repass, Vice President General, of Virginia, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Robert King Wise, State Regent of South Carolina, Mrs. Louis N. Frazier, State Regent of Arkansas and Mrs. Walter Scott Welch, National Chairman of Genealogical Records Committee.

*Tennessee State Conference*—Nashville, The Hermitage, March 13-14-15, Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, State Regent.

Arriving in Nashville March 13, in the early afternoon, I attended a tea given by Mrs. Joseph Hays Acklen, Honorary State Regent, followed by a High Tea at the Centennial Club. The Conference opened in the evening with Mrs. Gupton, State Regent, presiding, where I spoke. A reception followed. On March 14, a National Defense breakfast was attended and an Approved Schools luncheon. I went to Conference sessions in the morning and afternoon and on that day gave a broadcast over WSM. The Regents' banquet was given that evening, followed by Chapter Regents' reports.

On March 15, I was present at the Tennessee Belles' breakfast and afterwards attended the morning session. Guests were Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, Chaplain General, Mrs. John Morrison Kerr, Treasurer General, Mrs. George Andrew Kuhner, Curator General, Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw, State Regent of Alabama, Mrs. Robert King Wise, State Regent of South Carolina, Mrs.

Patrick Henry Odom, State Regent of Florida, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Frank Garland Trau, State Regent of Texas. We left Tennessee at noon.

*Georgia State Conference*—Atlanta, Ansley Hotel, March 18-19-20, Mrs. Leonard D. Wallace, State Regent.

On Sunday, March 17th, I was the dinner guest of Mrs. Leonard D. Wallace, State Regent, Mrs. T. Earle Stribling, State Vice Regent, and her son, Mr. Brewster Stribling. On March 18, the Atlanta Chapter, Mrs. George H. Connell, Regent, gave a coffee at their Craigie House, the oldest D. A. R. Chapter House, followed by a coffee at Habersham Hall, the Chapter House of Joseph Habersham Chapter, Mrs. Lytle D. Burns, Regent. The Officers' Club luncheon was held at the Piedmont Driving Club, Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Sr., Honorary Vice President General, presiding. I visited Atlanta's famous Cyclorama in the afternoon.

The opening session of the Conference was held that evening, presided over by Mrs. Wallace, State Regent, at which I spoke. Guests were Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge, Honorary President General, Mrs. Howard H. McCall, Mrs. Young Harris Yarbrough, Vice President General, and Mrs. Smith G. Fallaw. On March 19, I made two television broadcasts over WSB-TV and WAGA-TV and attended the sessions morning and afternoon of the Conference. Also, the Approved Schools luncheon and the Chapter Regents' banquet, followed by the evening session of Chapter Regents' reports.

On March 20, I visited and had tea at Meadow Garden in Augusta, Ga. Meadow Garden was the home of George Walton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the house is owned by the D. A. R.

*South Carolina State Conference*—Columbia, Columbia Hotel, March 21-22, Mrs. Robert King Wise, State Regent.

Arriving in Columbia late on March 20th, the following morning I attended breakfast in honor of Mrs. Wise, State Regent. I gave a broadcast over WIS and attended the Memorial Service and the Officers' Club luncheon. This was followed by a tea and reception at Columbia Museum of Art. The Conference opened, presided over by Mrs. Wise, State Regent, with a banquet following, at which I spoke. A reception was held after the evening meeting. On March 22nd, I was guest at a breakfast party given by Mrs. Wise. We attended the Approved Schools luncheon, when dresses made at Tamasee were modeled. Sessions morning and afternoon of the Conference were attended. A Chapter Regents' dinner was given that evening, followed by their reports; at this time I installed State Officers. Guests were Mrs. Henry Grady Jacobs, Mrs. David Morgan Wright, Organizing Secretary General, and Mrs. Patrick Henry Odom.

*North Carolina State Conference*—Greensboro, King Cotton Hotel, March 25-26, Miss Virginia Horne, State Regent.

On March 24, I was a guest at the dinner meeting of the D. C. W., D. A. C. and 1812. On March 25, I attended the State Executive Board Luncheon and the Conference opened at 2:00 p.m., with Miss Horne State Regent, presiding. Late in the afternoon we went to the Tryon

Palace Furniture Exhibition at Greensboro Historical Museum. The banquet was held that evening, followed by the evening session, when I spoke; a reception followed. On March 26, the State Officers' Club gave a breakfast and I attended Conference sessions in the morning, followed by the Memorial Service at noon, after which the Conference luncheon was held, and afternoon sessions. I gave a broadcast over Station WFMY-TV in the afternoon. A High Tea was given at the Alumnae House of the Women's College, University of North Carolina. The Junior D. A. R. Assembly dinner, at which I spoke, was followed by evening session. Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, State Regent of Indiana, was a guest at the Conference.

*Florida State Conference*—Jacksonville, George Washington Hotel, March 29 through April 1, Mrs. Patrick Henry Odom, State Regent.

On March 29, the Florida Conference opened with a banquet, followed by the evening session, with Mrs. Odom, State Regent, presiding, at which I spoke. A reception was held after the evening session. On March 30, a cruise was taken down the St. John's River and luncheon served on the yacht, through the kindness of Mr. Robert Kloppe, Sr. We took a drive to St. Augustine and then had dinner at the home of Mrs. James A. Craig, past State Regent of Florida. I was honor guest at the U. D. C. reception in the evening. On March 31st, I attended the Magazine and Valley Forge breakfast, and the morning session at which I spoke informally. I gave a broadcast over WPDQ. A reception was held at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. Odom, in the late afternoon. The delegates' dinner honoring the Blue Star Regents was followed by the evening session, at which Chapter Regents gave their reports. That evening I installed the State Officers. During the State Conference, Florida became a three Blue Star State.

Guests at the Florida State Conference were Mrs. David Morgan Wright, Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, Reporter General, Mrs. Everett L. Repass, Vice President General of Virginia, Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth, Vice President General of Kansas, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Frederic A. Groves, State Regent of Missouri, Mrs. Leonard D. Wallace, State Regent of Georgia, and Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, State Regent of Virginia. I was back at my desk on the morning of April 2nd in Washington.

The National Society has been conferred the honor of receiving an award from FREEDOMS FOUNDATION. This Certificate of Award, in handsome leather binder, reads:

BE IT KNOWN THAT  
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION  
is awarded this Certificate of Recognition  
for outstanding achievement in bringing  
about a better understanding of the  
AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE during 1951.

As you know, Freedoms Foundations is established to emphasize to people of all ages and classes the value of our American Way of Life in its various phases. This impressive ceremony of presentation of awards was made on April 2, 1952, in the Old Senate Chamber of the United States Capitol. Although a Director of Freedoms

Foundation, and assisting with presentation of awards on that day to 30 winners, I was not present at the judging in December, when our Society was selected as a winner. The idea of presenting the D. A. R. program of work and compiling material incidental thereto was conceived by Mrs. Marguerite Schondau.

At the Federal Civil Defense Regional Meeting of seven States, held in Chicago February 15, I was represented by Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, Vice President General.

On March 3-4, Mrs. Isaac Shelly represented me at the Philadelphia Forum Bulletin held in Philadelphia. The State Regent of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee, also attended.

I was invited to attend two functions on April 3rd, given in honor of Her Majesty, Queen Juliana of the Netherlands. The General Federation of Women's Clubs held a reception for Her Majesty, at which I acted as one of the hostesses. Following that event, His Excellency, The Ambassador of the Netherlands, invited your President General to the reception given in honor of Her Majesty at the Army and Navy Country Club on that same afternoon.

On April 7, I was the guest of Mrs. Fred D. Coulson, President, at the dinner of the Women Descendants of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

I attended the Candlelight Supper given by the Daughters of the American Colonists on April 8, as guest of Mrs. Jerome Powers, President.

On the afternoon of April 11, the National Society placed a marker at the grave of Dr. George Brown Goode in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, D. C. These ceremonies were arranged by Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Goode was a member of the Advisory Board for the D. A. R. in its early days and it was he who designed the D. A. R. insignia, patented in 1891, patterned after his grandmother's spinning wheel, which spinning wheel is now in our Museum.

We have been requested by the "Ligue Maritime et d'Outre-Mer" (Maritime and Overseas League of France) to send a suitable exhibit from our Society to honor Admiral Count Francois Joseph Paul de Grasse, for a celebration in his honor from April 27 to May 4 in the town of Grasse, France. Our Curator General, Mrs. George A. Kuhner, prepared this exhibit, which was handed by me to Commander Jean Sirouy, Naval Attache of the French Embassy, in my office. The Society's exhibit went via French Line on steamship *Ile de France* on April 9th.

Since we last met, we have lost two members who worked closely with us during the past years—Mrs. David D. Caldwell, Chairman of Buildings and Grounds Committee in the last two administrations, and Mrs. Hampton Fleming, our National Parliamentarian. The National Society mourns the loss of these two valued and beloved members.

During the past year, the State Regents inaugurated the idea of meeting together at an informal dinner the evening before the regular Board dinner. They met for the first time the last of January.

A spinet piano has been provided for the Staff, from the shipment of furniture returned to Na-



tional Headquarters from Ellis Island, after our work there was discontinued.

Your presence at Board meetings has been a constant inspiration to me. As we enter this week of meetings together, please know how I value your cooperation and interest.

MARGUERITE C. PATTON, *President General*.

Those in attendance arose and applauded at the conclusion of the reading of the report of the President General.

The President General resumed the Chair.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Loren Edgar Rex, stated that she had prepared no formal report; that her report would be made to the Continental Congress.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, read her report.

#### Report of Chaplain General

With the consent of the Executive Committee, the printing of a collection of Prayers by State and Chapter Chaplains was underwritten by the Chaplain General. The booklets will be on sale at the 61st Continental Congress. Only the cost of this first printing is included in the price of the booklets; they are thirty-five cents each.

Your Chaplain was a guest at three State Conferences: Tennessee, Michigan and Wisconsin. She regrets she was unable to be present at the other State Conferences whose Regents so kindly invited her.

HELEN BASS BARKER, *Chaplain General*.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, read her report.

#### Report of Recording Secretary General

Following the National Board Meeting in February the minutes of the meeting were prepared for publication in the D. A. R. MAGAZINE and proofread in this office.

The verbatim transcript was edited, typed and both the minutes and verbatim indexed and bound in folders and filed.

The motions of the meeting were typed and delivered or mailed to each cabinet officer and committees with offices at headquarters. These motions were also prepared for the statute book and an index made.

The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings have been typed and copies sent to each officer. Also copies were made for binding and indexed.

All rulings of the Executive Committee were typed separately and delivered to the offices affected.

Notices of the Board Meetings and Executive Committee Meetings were mailed.

The proposed amendments to the By-Laws were prepared for printing in pamphlet form for distribution, and proofread.

Letters to National Officers, State Regents and Committee Chairmen requesting advance copies of their full reports to the Sixty-First Continental Congress were mailed in March. We are grateful to those who responded so promptly.

Letters have also been written to each candidate for office requesting the names of her nominator and teller.

Membership certificates totalling 2,376 have been prepared and mailed to members by this office.

All research concerning the administration of the Society is done through the office of the Recording Secretary General which occupies many hours and days.

It has been my privilege to be the speaker at the New Hampshire State Conference National Defense Breakfast in Manchester, New Hampshire. Also to present features of the National Society at the Massachusetts D. A. R. Founders Club in Boston and at several Chapter meetings during February and March.

Requests for information sent to my home also to the office have received prompt and careful attention.

All current work of the office is up to date.

EMILY L. CURRIER  
*Recording Secretary General*.

The Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, read her report.

#### Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Copies of the Proposed Amendments to the Constitution and By-laws recommended by the National Board of Management for action by the 61st Continental Congress together with copies of the Proposed Resolutions, were mailed to those on our official mailing list.

Supplies have been mailed to Chapters and individuals as listed herewith: Application Blanks, 9,344; Information leaflets, 430; Constitution and By-laws, 105; Transfer Cards, 887; Reinstatement Cards, 676; Applicant's Working Sheets, 5,101; Ancestral Charts, 5,052; What the Daughters Do pamphlet, 1,262; Highlights of Program Activity booklet, 865; Welcome Cards for New Citizens, 418; Miscellaneous, 123; Total number of pieces, 24,263.

Owing to the depletion of many translations of the D. A. R. Manual for Citizenship, only 17,971 copies were distributed.

There have been received, recorded or referred to the proper departments 937 communications, in reply to which were mailed 715 letters and cards. It was my sad duty to notify the members of the cabinet of the passing of our Parliamentarian, Mrs. Hampton Fleming, on March 21st.

HAZEL F. SCHERMERHORN  
*Corresponding Secretary General*.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. John M. Kerr, read her report.

#### Report of Treasurer General

\$15,000.00 from the Current Fund and \$20,000.00 from the Magazine Fund have been invested in Building Loan Associations which were approved by the February Board.

U. S. Treasury Bonds 2½% in the following amounts were called for payment March 15, 1952 and will be re-invested:

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Agnes Carpenter Mountain Schools Fund | \$ 2,000.00 |
| Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund         | 7,200.00    |
| Grace H. Morris Fund                  | 5,000.00    |
| Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund   | 9,000.00    |

\$23,200.00

The collateral on loans for the Building Fund had to be changed also as a result of the above transaction and investments of the Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties in the amount of \$6,500.00 were placed with the National Metropolitan Bank for this purpose.

Payment of \$55,000.00 on the Building Fund indebtedness was made during the period covered by this report and an additional \$20,000.00 paid since February 29, 1952, leaving a balance due

of \$285,000.00.

The bequest of \$4,750.00 from the Ida M. Shirk Estate was placed in the Valley Forge Memorial Fund as a memorial to Mrs. Shirk.

It was a pleasure to attend the State Conferences of Tennessee, Virginia and the District of Columbia. I regret it was not possible to attend all Conferences to which I was invited.

If you will turn to page 12 you will be able to follow the statistical report.

### RECAPITULATION

| <i>Funds</i>                       | <i>Balance<br/>12-31-51</i> | <i>Receipts</i> | <i>Disburse-<br/>ments</i> | <i>Balance<br/>2-29-52</i> |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Current Fund .....                 | \$ 93,289.73                | \$189,836.39    | \$ 88,891.73               | \$194,234.39               |
| Petty Cash Fund.....               | 2,500.00                    | .....           | .....                      | 2,500.00                   |
| Ellis Island .....                 | 37,328.13                   | .....           | 70.00                      | 37,258.13                  |
| Committee Maintenance .....        | 3,544.00                    | .....           | 411.62                     | 3,132.38                   |
| Good Citizenship Pilgrimage.....   | 2,892.09                    | 1,748.85        | .....                      | 4,640.94                   |
| Junior American Citizens.....      | 1,303.85                    | 55.75           | .....                      | 1,359.60                   |
| Manual .....                       | 15,645.98                   | 119.15          | 4,868.69                   | 10,896.44                  |
| National Defense .....             | 9,272.46                    | 1,179.02        | 4,653.57                   | 5,797.91                   |
| Press Relations .....              | 2,171.79                    | 21.50           | 1,222.69                   | 970.60                     |
| Approved Schools .....             | .....                       | 68,262.72       | 68,262.72                  | .....                      |
| Historical Research .....          | .....                       | 342.25          | 342.25                     | .....                      |
| Tamassee Auditorium .....          | .....                       | 1,714.59        | 1,714.59                   | .....                      |
| Agnes Carpenter Mt. Schools.....   | 744.02                      | .....           | 633.75                     | 110.27                     |
| American Indians .....             | 2,162.96                    | 4,524.81        | 4,266.85                   | 2,420.92                   |
| Anne Rogers Minor Scholarship..... | 126.71                      | .....           | .....                      | 126.71                     |
| Bacone Memorial Scholarship.....   | .....                       | 1,779.70        | 1,779.70                   | .....                      |
| Caroline E. Holt Scholarship.....  | 527.50                      | 112.50          | 640.00                     | .....                      |
| Fanny C. K. Marshall Library.....  | 272.85                      | 6.25            | 275.00                     | 4.10                       |
| Golden Jubilee Endowment.....      | 2,012.50                    | 5.00            | 2,017.50                   | .....                      |
| Grace C. Marshall Scholarship..... | 330.02                      | 99.15           | 302.50                     | 126.67                     |
| Grace H. Morris Fund.....          | 125.00                      | .....           | 125.00                     | .....                      |
| Harriet E. Bowen Book Fund.....    | 584.72                      | .....           | 50.00                      | 534.72                     |
| Helen Pouch Mem. Scholarship.....  | 3,088.22                    | 1,986.77        | .....                      | 5,074.99                   |
| Hillside School Endowment.....     | 375.89                      | 21.25           | 55.00                      | 342.14                     |
| H. V. Washington Library.....      | 1,101.14                    | 6.25            | 148.35                     | 959.04                     |
| Ida M. Shirk Estate.....           | 4,750.00                    | .....           | 4,750.00                   | .....                      |
| Life Membership .....              | 1,650.61                    | .....           | .....                      | 1,650.61                   |
| Magazine .....                     | 33,988.37                   | 30,015.70       | 35,267.02                  | 28,737.05                  |
| Mary E. Brown Ferrell Mem.....     | 39.58                       | 12.50           | 52.08                      | .....                      |
| Motion Picture Equipment.....      | 717.69                      | .....           | .....                      | 717.69                     |
| Museum .....                       | 3,493.31                    | 1,271.99        | 53.45                      | 4,711.85                   |
| New Building .....                 | 4,352.27                    | 55,512.86       | 55,016.83                  | 4,848.30                   |
| Reserve for Maintenance.....       | 8,796.33                    | 14,717.50       | .....                      | 23,513.83                  |
| State Rooms .....                  | 1,142.01                    | 1,379.00        | 318.36                     | 2,202.65                   |
| Valley Forge Memorial.....         | 122,073.07                  | 29,631.69       | 3,132.87                   | 148,571.89                 |
|                                    | \$360,402.80                | \$404,363.14    | \$279,322.12               | \$485,443.82               |

### DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| National Metropolitan Bank.....                    | \$482,943.82        |
| Petty Cash in Office of the Treasurer General..... | 2,500.00            |
|  | <u>\$485,443.82</u> |

### INDEBTEDNESS

#### Building Fund

|  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 2% Demand Loans from National Metropolitan Bank (Interest payable quarterly) .....   | \$250,000.00        |
| 2% Demand Loans from National Metropolitan Bank (Secured by \$30,000.00 U. S. Treasury Bonds deposited as collateral. Interest payable quarterly)..... | 30,000.00           |
| 2% Ninety-day Loan from Riggs National Bank, due March 17, 1952..  | 25,000.00           |
|  | <u>\$305,000.00</u> |

## INVESTMENTS

*Current Fund*

|   |             |              |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| Columbia Federal Savings and Loan Association.....                    | \$ 5,000.00 |              |
| Perpetual Building Association.....                                   | 10,000.00   |              |
| U. S. Savings Bond, Series F, due 1957 (maturity value \$100.00)..... | 75.00       | \$ 15,075.00 |

*Ellis Island Fund*

|  |             |           |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954..... | \$13,000.00 |           |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959..... | 15,000.00   | 28,000.00 |

*National Defense Fund*

|   |  |          |
|---|--|----------|
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1961..... |  | 5,000.00 |
|---|--|----------|

*Agnes Carpenter Mountain Schools Fund*

|   |             |           |
|---|-------------|-----------|
| U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62..... | \$10,500.00 |           |
| U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54.....    | 2,000.00    |           |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954.....    | 13,400.00   |           |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1962.....     | 500.00      | 26,400.00 |

*Anne Rogers Minor Indian Scholarship Fund*

|   |  |          |
|---|--|----------|
| U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62..... |  | 3,000.00 |
|---|--|----------|

*Caroline E. Holt Scholarship Fund*

|   |           |           |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| U. S. Treasury 2% Bond, September 15, 1951-53.....  | \$ 500.00 |           |
| U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62..... | 13,000.00 |           |
| U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, December 15, 1964-69..... | 3,000.00  |           |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954.....    | 9,800.00  |           |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1955.....     | 500.00    |           |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956.....    | 200.00    | 27,000.00 |

*Fanny C. K. Marshall Library Fund*

|  |             |           |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bond, December 15, 1959-62..... | \$ 1,000.00 |           |
| U. S. Postal Savings 2½% Bond, due 1952.....       | 500.00      |           |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959.....   | 8,500.00    |           |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1960.....   | 4,000.00    |           |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1961.....   | 2,500.00    | 16,500.00 |

*Golden Jubilee Endowment Fund*

|   |             |           |
|---|-------------|-----------|
| *U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, June 15, 1959-62.....                      | \$10,000.00 |           |
| *U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62.....                  | 3,000.00    |           |
| *U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, June 15, 1964-69.....                      | 10,000.00   |           |
| *U. S. Treasury 2½% Bond, December 15, 1964-69.....                   | 500.00      |           |
| U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54.....                      | 7,200.00    |           |
| U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1954 (maturity value \$550.00).... | 407.00      |           |
| U. S. Savings Bonds, Series F, due 1955 (maturity value \$125.00).... | 92.50       |           |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954.....                      | 11,400.00   |           |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956.....                      | 10,400.00   |           |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1959.....                       | 5,000.00    | 57,999.50 |

*Grace C. Marshall Memorial Scholarship Fund*

|   |             |              |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bond, June 15, 1952-55.....      | \$ 1,000.00 |              |
| U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, December 15, 1959-62..... | 3,000.00    |              |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1953.....    | 200.00      |              |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1959.....    | 2,500.00    |              |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1962.....     | 1,000.00    |              |
| Capital Transit Co. 4% Bonds, December 1, 1964..... | 3,000.00    | \$ 10,700.00 |

*Grace H. Morris Fund*

|   |  |          |
|---|--|----------|
| U. S. Treasury 2½% Bond, March 15, 1952-54..... |  | 5,000.00 |
|---|--|----------|

*Helen Pouch Memorial Scholarship Fund*

|   |  |        |
|---|--|--------|
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1956..... |  | 500.00 |
|---|--|--------|

*Hillside School Endowment Fund*

|  |           |          |
|--|-----------|----------|
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1956..... | \$ 700.00 |          |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1957.....  | 1,000.00  |          |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1959.....  | 500.00    | 2,200.00 |

*Hugh Vernon Washington Library Fund*

|  |             |           |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| U. S. Treasury 2½% Bonds, March 15, 1952-54..... | \$ 9,000.00 |           |
| U. S. Postal Savings 2½% Bond, due 1952.....     | 500.00      |           |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1954..... | 4,000.00    |           |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bonds, Series G, due 1962..... | 15,000.00   | 28,500.00 |

*Magazine Fund*

|   |             |           |
|---|-------------|-----------|
| First Federal Savings and Loan Association..... | \$10,000.00 |           |
| District Building and Loan Association.....     | 10,000.00   | 20,000.00 |

*Mary E. Brown Ferrell Memorial Fund*

|   |             |          |
|---|-------------|----------|
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1961..... | \$ 1,000.00 |          |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1962..... | 1,000.00    |          |
| U. S. Savings 2½% Bond, Series G, due 1963..... | 1,000.00    | 3,000.00 |

*Reserve Fund for Maintenance of Properties*

|   |             |                     |
|---|-------------|---------------------|
| *U. S. Treasury 2% Bond, September 15, 1951-53..... | \$ 5,000.00 |                     |
| *U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, June 15, 1952-55.....    | 1,500.00    |                     |
| U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bonds, June 15, 1952-55.....     | 300.00      |                     |
| U. S. Treasury 2¼% Bond, December 15, 1959-62.....  | 10,000.00   | 16,800.00           |
|   |             | <u>\$265,674.50</u> |

FRANCES W. KERR, *Treasurer General.*

\* These investments totaling \$30,000.00 have been deposited with the National Metropolitan Bank as collateral on their demand loans to the National Society for the New Building Fund.

(Copies of the Complete Report of the Treasurer General may be obtained from her Office.)

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, read the report of Mrs. E. Ernest Woollen, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

**Report of Finance Committee**

As Chairman of the Finance Committee, I have the honor to submit the following report for January and February, 1952.

Vouchers were approved to the amount of \$304,382.52, of which contributions received for Credit funds amounted to \$70,319.56.

In accordance with your ruling of February 1, deposits were made in four banking institutions in this city to open accounts amounting to \$35,000.00, of which \$20,000.00 belonged to the Magazine Fund.

Following are the larger disbursements: New Administration Building, \$55,041.83; Salaries, \$40,482.94; Appropriation funds, \$10,851.51; Magazine expense, \$15,214.08.

IMILDA B. WOOLLEN, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Leland H. Barker, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, read her report.

**Report of Auditing Committee**

We have checked the annual reports of the Treasurer General and the Auditor and found them in accord.

HELEN BASS BARKER, *Chairman.*

Mrs. Barker moved that the report of the Auditing Committee be adopted, carrying with it the reports of the Treasurer General and the Finance Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Rex. Carried.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Kenneth T. Trehella, read her report.

**Report of Registrar General**

I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of this office since my last report:

Number of applications verified, 1,550; Number of supplementals verified, 116; Total number of papers verified, 1,666.

Papers returned unverified: Originals, 34; Supplementals, 16; New Records verified, 125; Permits issued for official insignia, 150; Permits issued for miniature insignia, 185; Permits issued for ancestral bars, 145.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, *Registrar General.*

Mrs. Trehella moved that the 1,550 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Carried.

Mrs. Kerr moved that 194 former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Barker. Carried.

Mrs. Kerr gave the following recapitulation of membership: Reinstated, 194; deceased, 469; resigned, 360.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. David M. Wright, read her report.

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from February 1st to April 12th:

Through their respective State Regents the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Adylise Sherrod Grimsley, Fayette, Alabama; Mrs. Nelle Champlin Hull, LaCanada, California; Mrs. Alice D. C. Kempton, Avon Park, Florida; Mrs. Jean H. Wolfe, Wilton Manor, Florida; Mrs. Zada Watson Bird Brannen, Metter, Georgia; Mrs.



Ruth Miles Ruggles, Bexley, Ohio; Mrs. Anna Randell Davis, Alice, Texas.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Mae Alverson Vandegrift, Oneonta, Alabama; Mrs. Marian Heisey Slaugh, Greenbelt, Maryland; Miss Mabel Elsie Reid, Red Wing, Minnesota; Miss Edna Henrietta Gasteyer, Loup City, Nebraska; Mrs. Mildred Anderson Beasley Stevens, Warsaw, North Carolina; Mrs. Octavia Jones Gentry, Kilgore, Texas; Mrs. Nina Taliaferro Sanders, Gloucester, Virginia; Mrs. Sara Hughes Vose, Port Townsend, Washington.

Through their respective State Regents the following reappointments of Organizing Regents are requested: Mrs. Mae Alverson Vandegrift, Oneonta, Alabama; Mrs. Buena Vivian Pitts Bevans, Ravenswood, Illinois; Miss Edna Henrietta Gasteyer, Loup City, Nebraska; Mrs. Mildred Anderson Beasley Stevens, Warsaw, North Carolina; Mrs. Octavia Jones Gentry, Kilgore, Texas; Mrs. Nina Taliaferro Sanders, Gloucester, Virginia; Mrs. Sara Hughes Vose, Port Townsend, Washington.

Authorizations of the following Chapters are requested by the State Regents: Aberdeen, Mississippi; Hernando, Mississippi, St. Marys, West Virginia.

Authorization of the following Chapter has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests that it be renewed: Lancaster, Virginia.

Re-authorization of the following Chapter is requested by the State Regent: Yazoo City, Mississippi.

The following Chapter is presented for official disbandment: Pilot Grove, Pilot Grove, Missouri.

The following Chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-laws and are now presented for confirmation: Sunset Rock, Mountain Brook, Alabama; Joel R. Poinsett, Marked Tree, Arkansas; John Macdonald, Miami Springs, Florida; Boone County, Florence, Kentucky, Michilimacinac, Clare, Michigan; Missouri Pioneers, Salisbury, Missouri; Platte Purchase, Platte City, Missouri; Benjamin Romaine, Forest Hills, New York; Battle of Moores Creek, Burgaw, North Carolina; Greenville, Greenville, South Carolina; Bear Butte, Sturgis, South Dakota; Levi Casey, Dallas, Texas; Medicine Wheel, Powell, Wyoming.

EDITH H. WRIGHT  
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Wright moved the confirmation of seven Organizing Regents; the reappointment of seven Organizing Regents; the authorization of three Chapters; the re-authorization of two Chapters; one Chapter disbandment and confirmation of thirteen Chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Trewhella. Carried.

The Historian General, Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, had no formal report, but spoke briefly on the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Roland M. James, read her report.

### Report of Librarian General

The report of your Librarian General will be brief prior to a more detailed one to Congress.

The generosity of the States which is shown by the gifts since our last report in February indi-

cates active interest in your Library and the interest of the State and Chapter Librarians.

Seven States are added to the Honor Roll for having 100% in Chapter Librarians. These are Alabama, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Utah and Virginia. Other Honor Roll States are Arkansas, District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Vermont and West Virginia, seventeen in all.

The list of accessions received since the February Board Meeting totals 150 books, 88 pamphlets and 27 manuscripts.

### BOOKS

#### ALABAMA

Following 2 books from Peter Forney Chapter:  
*Russell County Land Grants Prior to Nov. 1st, 1854.*  
*Register of Certificates Granted in Pursuance of Law to Purchasers of Lands. Land Office at Huntsville 1818-20.*  
John Smith, Esquire. Mittie O. McDavid. 1948. From Princess Sehoy Chapter.  
*Ante-Bellum Mansions of Alabama.* Ralph Hammond. 1951. From Jones Valley Chapter.  
*Jefferson County and Birmingham, Historical and Biographical.* 1887. From Pickett Chapter.  
Following 3 books from John Parke Custis Chapter:  
*Memorial Record of Alabama.* 2 vols. 1893.  
*History of Alabama and Dictionary of Biography.* 1921.  
*Hiatt-Hiett Genealogy and Family History 1699-1949.* W. P. Johnson. 1951. From Alabama D. A. R.

#### ARIZONA

*Terrell Genealogy.* Emma Dicken. From Tucson Chapter.

#### ARKANSAS

*Record of the Descendants of John Bishop, One of the Founders of Guilford, Conn. in 1639.* W. W. Cone & G. A. Root. 1951. From John McAlmont Chapter.

#### CALIFORNIA

*Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages of America.* The American Historical Co., Inc. Vol. 16. 1951. From California Chapter Regents' Club in honor of John Whittier Howe Hodge.

#### CONNECTICUT

*Commemorative Biographical Record of New Haven County.* 1902. From the estate of Mrs. William B. Ives through Ruth Hart Chapter.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Historical Classics.* Vernetta W. Ranke. 1950. From the compiler through Mary Washington Chapter.  
*Manors of Virginia in Colonial Times.* Edith T. Sale. 1909. From Misses Altha and Anne Coons through Descendants of '76 Chapter.  
Following 2 books from Mrs. Editha T. Young through Mary Washington Chapter:  
*A Library of American Literature from the Earliest Settlements to the Present Time.* E. C. Stedman and E. M. Hutchinson. Vol. 11. 1890.  
*Laws of Maryland.* 1860.  
*The Corwin Family in the U. S. E. T. Corwin.* 1872. From Mrs. Rita Corwin through Susan Riviere Hessel Chapter.  
*Elizabeth J. Somers Nov. 5, 1837-June 8, 1924, a Memoir.* Faith Bradford. 1937. From Mrs. Louis Callis through American Liberty Chapter.  
*A Fleming Family.* W. A. & W. B. Fleming. 1947. From Mrs. Dorothy Whitcomb through Deborah Kuapp Chapter.  
*Descendants of Capt. Hugh Mason in America.* Edna W. Mason. 1937. From Mrs. Joseph B. Paul through Continental Dames Chapter.  
*James Harrod of Kentucky.* Kathryn H. Mason. 1951. From Eugenia Washington Chapter in memory of Lucy Warren Johnston Cullen.  
*The Ancestors of Courtland Palmer Dixon and His Wife Hannah Elizabeth Williams of Stonington, Conn.* E. D. Stevens & L. D. DeBois. 1927. From Mrs. C. F. Rudolph.  
*A Century and a Half of the Isaac Harrison Family 1744-1899.* Ella W. Harrison. From Mrs. C. F. Rudolph in honor of Mrs. Troy A. Nubson, Regent of Frances Scott Chapter.  
*Charles County, Md. Gentry.* Harry W. Newman. 1940. From Mrs. Roger Williams through Susan Riviere Hessel Chapter.

*A Relic of the Revolution.* 1854. From Mrs. Roy C. Bowker through Potomac Chapter.  
*History of the Tone Family.* Frank J. Tone. 1944. From Frank J. Tone, Jr. through District of Columbia D. A. R.

Following 6 books from District of Columbia D. A. R.:  
*Ancestry of General Emmons Clark of New York City.* 1891.

*The American Ancestors of Oratio Dyer Clark and of his Wife Laura Ann King with the Ancestry of Anne Hutchinson.* J. E. Salisbury & G. C. Martin. 1917.

*Genealogy of the Hibbard family Who are descendants of Robert Hibbard of Salem, Mass.* A. G. Hibbard. 1901.

*Mathew Brown, Ancestry and Descendants.* Robert Shannon. 1900.

*Descendants of George and Rebekah Junkin Galloway, 1700-1925.* G. W. and W. A. Galloway. 1926.

*The Richard Salisbury Family.* 1924.

#### FLORIDA

*History of Jackson County.* J. R. Stanley. 1950. From Mrs. Lola L. Bruington through Pensacola Chapter.

*A History of Florida.* Caroline M. Brevard. 1904. From Manatee Chapter.

#### GEORGIA

Following 2 books from Joseph Habersham Chapter:  
*Sketches of Some of the First Settlers of Upper Georgia.* George Gilmer. 1926.

*Revolutionary Soldiers' Receipts for Georgia Bounty Grants.* 1928.

*Forgotten Patriot Robert Morris.* Eleanor Young. 1950. From Capt. John Wilson Chapter.

#### IDAHO

*The State We Live In—Idaho.* Byron Defenbach. 1933. From Wyeth Chapter.

#### ILLINOIS

*A History of Belleville.* A. L. Nebelsack. From Belleville Chapter.

Following 2 books from Mary Pickup through Princeton-Illinois Chapter:

*Allegheny County, Pa. Sesqui-Centennial Review.* G. E. Kelly. 1938. In memory of Oliver Miller.

*Guide to Tuscarawas County, Ohio.* 1939. In memory of John Pickup.

*Kaskaskia Records 1778-90.* C. W. Alvord. 1909. From Mrs. William J. Wilkings through Mary Little Deere Chapter.

*Family Record and Biography—McCormick Family.* Leander J. McCormick. 1896. From Mrs. Helen E. Prill in memory of her mother Viola Stuckey Meier through Kankakee Chapter.

Following 5 books from Illinois D. A. R.:  
*A Genealogy of Several Branches of the Whittemore Family.* B. B. Whittemore. 1893.

*Wilmoth-Wilmoth-Wilmeth.* James L. Wilmeth. 1940.

*The Foote Family.* Nathaniel Goodwin. 1849.

*Portrait and Biographical Album of Vermilion and Edgar Counties.* 1889.

*Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois 55th Annual State Conference.* 1951.

#### INDIANA

Following 2 books from Ann Rogers Clark Chapter in memory of Miss Bertha Poindexter:

*George Rogers Clark, Pioneer Hero of the Old Northwest.* R. F. Lockridge. 1927.

*George Rogers Clark, His Life and Public Services.* Temple Bodley. 1926.

*Richard Hawes of Dorchester, Mass. and Some of His Descendants.* Frank M. Hawes. 1932. From John Wallace Chapter in honor of Mrs. Robert D. Shrader, State Librarian.

*Genealogical Biography of Charles T. & Mary E. Clark Andrews.* Charles T. Andrews. 1917. From Schuyler Colfax Chapter.

*Doddridge Chapel Community Yesterday and Today.* Cecilia Ranck. 1950. From Indiana D. A. R. in honor of Mrs. Wayne M. Cory, State Regent.

*Progressive Men and Women of Kosciusko County.* 1902. From Doctor Manasseh Cutler Chapter.

#### IOWA

Following 2 books from Iowa D. A. R.:  
*Biographical and Genealogical History of Appanoose and Monroe Counties.* S. T. Lewis. 1903.

*The History of Jasper County.* 1878.

#### KENTUCKY

*History of Cumberland County.* J. W. Wells. 1947. From Mrs. Stanley D. Pace.

*History of Kentucky.* From Kentucky D. A. R. & Pikeville Chapter.

*A Short History of the Long Family.* J. L. Long. 1898. From Paul Long and Mrs. William Randolph, grandchildren of the author, through Isaac Shelby Chapter.

#### MAINE

Following book from Maine D. A. R.:  
*History of the Centennial of the Incorporation of the Town of Eliot, Aug. 1910.* A. B. Cole & J. L. M. Willis. 1912.

*Brunswick—200 Years a Town—1739-1939.* 1939. From Gladys M. Geyer through Burnt Meadow Chapter.

#### MARYLAND

*The Annals of Sandy Spring.* Vol. 5. 1950. From Janet Montgomery Chapter.

*Memorial of Josiah Kendall, one of the First Settlers of Sterling, Mass. and of Some of His Ancestors and of His Descendants.* Oliver Kendall. 1884. From Mrs. Dorothy K. C. Salisbury in memory of Sarah A. B. Cleveland through Erasmus Perry Chapter.

#### MASSACHUSETTS

*John Redington of Topsheld, Mass. and Some of His Descendants with Notes on the Wales Family.* Cornelia M. R. Carter. 1909. From Lucy Jackson Chapter.

*The Lowells and Their Seven Worlds.* Ferris Greenleaf. 1946. From Old South Chapter.

Following 3 books from Massachusetts D. A. R.:  
*History of the Cutter Family of New England.* Benjamin Cutter. 1871.

*Redington and Wales Families.* 1909.

*William Holloway of Taunton, Mass. in 1637 and His Descendants 1586-1949.* E. H. Pendleton. 1950.

#### MICHIGAN

*American Genealogical Index.* Fremont Rider, ed. Vols. 46-50. 1952. From Harriet E. Bowen Fund.

*History of Muskegon and Ottawa Counties.* 1882. From Muskegon Chapter.

*Historical and Genealogical Record of the Michigan D. A. R. 1940-52.* Vol. 4. 1952. From Michigan D. A. R.

#### MINNESOTA

*Fifty Years of the First Baptist Church of Oak Park, Illinois.* From Mrs. John C. Cochrane through St. Cloud Chapter.

*Chapters in the History of Delaware County, N. Y.* John D. Monroe. 1949. From Mrs. Malcolm Monroe.

#### MISSISSIPPI

*Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society.* Dunbar Rowland, ed. Centenary Series. Vols. 1 & 2. 1916 & 1918. From Mississippi D. A. R.

*Original Narratives of Early American History.* 1907. From Mrs. J. C. Wax.

Following 3 books from Mrs. James T. Mack:  
*Seventh & Eighth Annual Reports of the Director of the Department of Archives and History of the State of Mississippi 1907-08.* Dunbar Rowland. 1909.

*Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society.* F. L. Riley, ed. Vol. 14. 1914.

*Mississippi Provincial Archives 1704-43, French Dominion.* Dunbar Rowland, ed. Vol. 3. 1932.

#### MISSOURI

*Twelve Virginia Counties Where the Western Migration Began.* John H. Gwathmey. 1937. From Mrs. Floy W. Dakin in memory of her mother Ida F. Steele Wright.

*Genealogy of the Morr Family.* Calvin F. Moyer & Mary E. Morr. 1896. At the Request of Mrs. Henry W. Townsend through Elizabeth Benton Chapter.

#### MONTANA

*Marston-Weaver, a Tribute to my Parents.* Eve W. O'Connell. 1951. From Mrs. Eve O'Connell through Oro Fino Chapter.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE

*A Genealogy of Benjamin Cleveland.* H. G. Cleveland. 1879. From Mrs. Susan J. Kimball through Ruth Page Chapter.

*Historical Sketches of Lyman.* E. B. Hoskins. 1903. From Molly Stark Chapter.

#### NEW JERSEY

Following 2 books from Capt. Jonathan Oliphant Chapter:  
*Fitz Randolph Traditions.* L. V. F. Randolph. 1907.

*The Jacobite Lairds of Gask.* T. L. K. Oliphant. 1870.

*Genealogical Record of the Condit Family.* J. H. and Eben Condit. 1916. From Parsippanong Chapter.

*A Brief History of the Colonial Wars in America from 1607 to 1775.* 1948. From Short Hills Chapter.

*George Allen, Ralph Allen One Line of Their Descendants in N. J. D. A. Thompson.* 1910. From Crane's Ford Chapter.

*Geneological and Biographical Record of the Shoemaker Family of Gloucester and Salem Cos., N. J.* Hubert B. Shoemaker. From Watch Tower Chapter.

*Vital Records of Spencer, Mass. to the End of the Year 1849.* 1909. From Monmouth Chapter.

*Marriages Reported in Boston Recorder and Telegraph 1827-28.* Elizabeth Hayward. 1951. From New Jersey D. A. R.

#### NEW YORK

*Baggerly-Beall-Canfield and Other Families.* 1951. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Addie B. B. Chase through Gan-o-o-di-ya Chapter.

Following 2 books from New York D. A. R.:  
*Daughters of the American Revolution Year Book State of New York.* 1950-51.

*The English Ancestors of the Shippen Family and Edward Shippen of Philadelphia.* T. W. Balch. 1904.

#### NORTH CAROLINA

*Golden Years—Lucinda Beckley Williams.* From Mrs. J. B. Hubbell.

*The History of Hopewell Presbyterian Church.* C. W. Sommerville. 1939. From Mrs. J. W. Kidd through Alexandrians Chapter.

#### NORTH DAKOTA

*Geneological History of John and Mary Andrews Who Settled in Farmington, Conn. 1640.* Alfred Andrews. 1872. From Minishoshe Chapter.

#### OHIO

*Genealogy of the Nathaniel Washburn Family.* 1951. From Mrs. Ora E. Leeka.

#### OKLAHOMA

*A Guide to the Indian Tribes of Oklahoma.* Muriel H. Wright. 1951. From Oklahoma City Chapter.

#### PENNSYLVANIA

*Fifty-fifth Annual State Conference Pennsylvania State Society D. A. R.* 1951. From Pennsylvania D. A. R.

*The Lower Jordan Valley Pennsylvania German Settlement.* D. C. Williams. 1950. From Lehigh County Historical Society through Liberty Bell Chapter.

*Our Pennsylvania. Keys to the Keystone State.* Amy Oakley. 1950. From Robert Morris Chapter in memory of Mrs. Kate Siggins Moore.

#### RHODE ISLAND

*Descendants of James Sands of Block Island.* M. S. Wilson. 1949. Rhode Island D. A. R.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA

*Thomas Crawford his Ancestors and Descendants with Sketches of Related Lines.* 1949. Compiled and presented by Mrs. Maude Crawford Anderson.

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Following 2 books from South Dakota D. A. R.:  
*South Dakota Historical Collections and Report.* State Historical Society. Vol. 24. 1949.

*The Black Hills and Their Incredible Characters.* Robert J. Casey. 1949.

#### TENNESSEE

*Piedmont Partisan. The Life and Times of Brig.-Gen. William Lee Davidson.* C. G. Davidson. 1951. From General William Lee Davidson Chapter.

#### UTAH

*History of Provo.* J. M. Jensen. 1924. From Spirit of Liberty Chapter.

*The King Family of Suffield, Conn.* E. J. Cleveland. 1892. From Utah D. A. R.

#### VIRGINIA

*History of the Second Presbyterian Church, Petersburg.* 1851-1951. 1951. Compiled and presented by Rebecca B. Moran through Frances Bland Randolph Chapter.

#### WASHINGTON

Following 2 books from Washington D. A. R.:  
*History of Seattle.* Frederic J. Grant. 1891.

*The Hayden Ancestry of Warren Sherman Hayden.* Louis E. DeForest. 1936.

*The Fourth Corner Highlights from the Early Northwest.* Lelah Jackson Edson. 1951. From Chief Whetcom Chapter.

#### WEST VIRGINIA

*Harrison County, Va. (now W. Va.) Marriage Records 1784-1850.* 1950. From West Virginia D. A. R.

#### WISCONSIN

*History of the Salisbury Family 1022-1950.* Velma S. Button. 1950. From the author through John Bell Chapter.

Following three books from Louisa M. Brayton Chapter:  
*History of Iowa County.* 1881.

*History of Jefferson County.* 1879.

*Three Hundred Years American—Jackson Family.* Alice F. and Bettina Jackson. 1951.

*A Brief Sketch of the Ancestry and Life of Stephen Miller.* Mary M. B. Stone. 1901. From John Bell Chapter.

*History, Tradition and Adventure in the Chippewa Valley.* William W. Bartlett. 1929. From Earl M. Hale through Eau Claire Chapter.

#### WYOMING

*History of the Big Horn Basin.* Charles A. Welch. 1940. From Washakie Chapter.

#### OTHER SOURCES

*Genealogy of the Geauga County, Ohio Branch of the Gilmour-Gilmore Family N. H. Line.* 1951. Compiled and presented by Claude C. Hamel.

*Jonas W. Watson, Lake Superior Pioneer, Ancestry and Descendants.* Jessie P. Williams. 1950. From The Watson Family Book Committee.

*The Jonathan Sage Family.* 1951. Compiled and presented by Harold K. Sage.

*The Descendants of Edward Fitz Randolph and Elizabeth Blossom 1630-1950.* Louise A. Christian & Howard S. Fitz Randolph. 1950. From John I. Coddington.

*Capt. James Hook of Greene County, Pa.* 1952. Compiled and presented by James W. Hook.

*Some of the Descendants of John Moore, Jr., Matthew Moore, and Ann (Moore) Hamner Children of John Moore, Sr. of Louisa Co., Va.* 1952. Compiled and presented by Kathleen P. Jones.

*Records of the Darling Family.* Frederick R. Darling. At the Request of the author.

*Lineage Book of the National Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America.* Vol. 29. 1952. From the Society.

*Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1950.* From the Smithsonian Institution.

Following 10 books purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

*A Genealogy of the Descendants of Robert Austin of Kingstown, R. I.* Edith A. Moore.

*Alabama Records.* K. P. Jones & P. J. Gandrud. Vols. 128-130. 1951-52.

*Ackerman Genealogy.* Claire A. Vliet. 1950.

*The Basye Family in the U. S.* Otto Basye. 1950.

*Fitz Randolph Genealogy.* Louise A. Christian & Howard Fitz Randolph. 1950.

*Abstracts of Will Book No. 1 of Mifflin Co., Registered at Lewistown, Pa.* Emma O. Icke. 1949-51.

*A Life of General John Stark of N. H.* Howard P. Moore. 1949.

*The Herndons of the American Revolution.* John Goodwin Herndon. Part 3. 1952.

#### PAMPHLETS

##### ALABAMA

Following 3 pamphlets from Peter Forney Chapter:  
*Historic New Harmony, Ind.* N. D. Fretagent. 1923.

*The Nebraska and Midwest Genealogical Record.* Vol. 4. No. 4. 1926.

*History of the Old South Church of Boston.* 1898.

##### DELAWARE

Following 2 pamphlets compiled by George V. Massey and presented by Delaware D. A. R.:

*Priscilla Kitchen, Quakeress, of Salem, Mass. and Kent Co., Dela. and Her Family.* 1952.

*Walraven Jansen De Vos, His Family and a Manslaughter at South River.* 1951.

##### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*The Pioneers of Mifflin Co., Pa.* J. M. Stroup & R. M. Bell. 1942. From Dolly Madison Chapter.

*William Hickey of Greencastle.* Bessie W. Gahn. 1935. From the author through Susan Riviere Hetzel Chapter.

*Marriage Register 1787-99 St. Joseph's Church, Philadelphia, Pa.* Robert Parsons. From Mrs. Michael J. Shortley through Judge Lynn Chapter.

*Roll of the Descendants of Joseph Franklin Barker and His Wife Elizabeth Johnson Barker.* Walter L. Mallory. 1951.

##### ILLINOIS

*Record of the Descendants of Francis Whitmore of Cambridge, Mass.* W. H. Whitmore. 1855. From Illinois D. A. R.

## INDIANA

*A Brief History of New Albany and Floyd County.* Elias Strassweg. 1951. From Mrs. Robert D. Shrader, State Librarian, through Piankeshaw Chapter.

## KENTUCKY

*History of the Whiteside Baptist Church 1854-1928.* J. W. Dunn. From John Fox Library, D. A. R.  
*History of Grant County.* Robert H. Elliston. 1876. From Mrs. Robert Hume, State Librarian, in honor of Capt. John Lillard Chapter.

*The Nortons of Russellville, Ky.* David Morton. 1891. From Fincastle Chapter.

*Marriages in Union County from 1811 to 1839.* From Capt. John Lillard Chapter.

*My Blair Ancestry and Kindred.* Albert Blair. From Hart Chapter.

*History of Irvine and Estill County.* E. C. Park. From Kentucky D. A. R.

## MAINE

*The McFarlands of Hancock County, Me.* D. Y. McFarland. 1910. From Maine D. A. R.

## MASSACHUSETTS

*Official Pictorial Magazine of Hampton Tercentenary 1638-1938.* From Mrs. J. Earle Thompson through Olde Redding Chapter.

Following 13 pamphlets from Mrs. Robert Kelton through Old Newbury Chapter:

*Old-Time New England.* 7 Nos. 1950-52.

*The Mayflower Quarterly.* 6 Nos. 1950-52.

*Col. Paul Dudley Sargent of Sullivan, Me.* 1920. From Massachusetts D. A. R.

*The Sudbury Fight April 21, 1676.* From Old South Chapter.

## MISSISSIPPI

*Biennial Report of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History.* 6 Nos. 1937-39; 1939-41; 1941-43; 1943-45; 1945-47; 1947-49. From Mississippi Department of Archives and History through the Mississippi D. A. R.

## MISSOURI

*Bullocks of Virginia and Kentucky and Their Descendants.* Mary B. Aker. 1952. From Alexander Doniphan Chapter.

## MONTANA

*Descendants of John Ingersoll of Salem, Mass.* Clara G. McLean. 1903. From Montana D. A. R.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

*Historical Sketches of Lyman.* E. B. Hoskins. 1903. From Mrs. Mary E. T. Dennison.

*Leonard Weeks of Portsmouth and Some of His Descendants.* Jacob Chapman. From Mrs. Susan J. Kimball through Ruth Page Chapter.

## NEW JERSEY

*Some Old Houses of Cape May County.* Helena W. Fitzpatrick. 1951. From the author through Cape May Patriots Chapter.

*Century Farms of New York State.* From David Demarest Chapter.

## NEW YORK

Following 2 pamphlets from Tarrytown Chapter:  
*A Hundred Years the Second Reformed Church, Tarrytown, 1851-1951.* 1951.

*Westchester's Oldest Families.* Maureen McKernan.

## OREGON

*Oregon Historical Quarterly.* 2 Nos. June 1950 & Dec. 1951. From Mrs. D. O. Hood, State Librarian.

## PENNSYLVANIA

*A Record of the Descendants of Chester Ransom.* From Henrietta G. Keller.

Following 2 pamphlets from William Kenly Chapter:  
*Historical Sketch of Boyds School, Westmoreland County 1830-1927.*

*Unity Presbyterian Church near Latrobe.*  
*Survey Orders, 1769 and Warrants, 1784-97 Issued out of the Pennsylvania Land Office for lands located south of the Ohio and West of the Monongahela Rivers.* E. M. Ewing. 1951. From Washington County Chapter.

## RHODE ISLAND

*Genealogy of Solomon Drowne, M. D. of Rhode Island.* Henry T. Drowne. 1897. From Rhode Island D. A. R.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

*South Dakota Under Four Flags.* Donald D. Parker. 1952. From Mrs. Martha G. Anderson, State Librarian.

## UTAH

*Genealogy of the Family of McLellan.* M. A. McClelland. 1882. From Golden Spike Chapter.

## VIRGINIA

*Memoranda of Tombstones in Blandford Cemetery, Petersburg.* Patrick H. Drewry. From Rebecca B. Moran through Frances Bland Randolph Chapter.

## WASHINGTON

Following 2 pamphlets from Willapa Chapter:  
*Descendants of Daniel Angle Revolutionary Patriot.* Robert C. Angle. 1915.  
*Forgotten Great Man of Washington History—James G. Swan.* Guy Allison. 1951.

## WISCONSIN

*The Story of Milton College from the Beginning.* Milton, Wisc. From Mrs. C. A. Bishop through John Bell Chapter.

## OTHER SOURCES

*Report of the Association of Descendants of Ralph Smith of Hingham and Eastham, Mass.* 1951. From the Association.

Following 3 pamphlets compiled and presented by Harry W. Mills:

*Payne Family.*

*Barr Family.* 1949.

*Stone Family.*

*Genealogy of the Allmond Family.* I. C. Grubb & C. M. Allmond. 1932. From Mr. Harry F. Allmond.

Following 2 pamphlets from Governor Norborne Berkeley Chapter. Daughters of the American Colonists and compiled by Christine Bergen:

*Bible Records of Eastern Panhandle of W. Va.*

*List of Communicants of Lutheran Church, Martinsburg, W. Va. 1782-1820.*

Following 11 pamphlets purchased from Hugh Vernon Washington Fund:

*Publications of the Woodstock, N. Y. Historical Society.* Nos. 14, 15, 16. 1939, 1946, 1951.

*The Folks of Stuben, Jonesboro, Jonesport and nearby Towns, Me. Grace Limeburner.* Nos. 1-3.

*Marriages of Giles County, Tenn. 1818 through 1862.* Jane W. Smith. 1952.

*Crockett Family of Tenn.* Janie C. French & Zella Armstrong.

*Some Tennessee Heroes of the Revolution.* No. 6 (2 copies.)

## MANUSCRIPTS

## ALABAMA

*Montgomery.* From Peter Forney Chapter.

## NEW YORK

*The Genocide Convention, a Threat to America.* Florence M. Walker. 1951. From Owasco Chapter.

## NORTH DAKOTA

*A Guide to the American Revolution.* Allan Thurn. From the compiler through North Dakota D. A. R.

## PENNSYLVANIA

*Richard Staples Bible Record.* From Mrs. Horace G. Walters.

*First Fausts in Pennsylvania.* Harry E. Faust. 1930. From Mrs. J. S. Sims.

## OTHER SOURCES

*The Shelburne Family.* Compiled and presented by Robert C. Shelburne. (2 copies.)

*The Early Stark Families of America.* 1952. Compiled and presented by Howard P. Moore.

*Bible Records of Abram Ferris.* From John D. Long.

Following 8 manuscripts compiled and presented by C. C. Hamel:

*Webb Family.*

*Squire Family.*

*Tisdale Family.*

*Frink Family.*

*Frohlich Family.*

*Leidheiser Family.*

*Shupe Family.*

*Bartenfeld Family.*

Following 9 manuscripts from Gov. Norborne Berkeley Chapter. Daughters of the American Colonists:

*Sketch of the Life of Benjamin Franklin and Laura Cleaves Riddick.*

*Baylor Graveyard near Lettown, W. Va.*

*Wills of William McConnell, Berkeley Co., Va.; Edward Mercer; Mathis Swagler, Jefferson Co., Va.; Wendel Sibert,*



Berkeley Co., Va.; Stephen Hottenbello, Frederick Co., Va.; William Miller, Jefferson Co., W. Va.; William Gossett, Jefferson Co., W. Va.

## PHOTOSTATS

## KENTUCKY

*A Survey of Jefferson County Estates Compiled from the Records of the Jefferson County Court, Louisville.* Dan Nelson. From Kentucky D. A. R.

## NEW MEXICO

*Bible Records of James and Ann Ramey Duncan of Ky.* From Mrs. Rupert F. Asplund.

## CHARTS

## VIRGINIA

*Chart of the Gridley Pedigree.* Leonard C. Gridley. 1947. From Mrs. T. J. Moran through Frances Bland Randolph Chapter.

## WASHINGTON

*Chart of the Samuel Smith, Jr. and Moses Fay Smith Family of Mass.* Arthur Bassett. 1922. From Willapa Chapter.

## OTHER SOURCES

Following 2 charts compiled and presented by K. W. Cameron:

*Chart of the Kaminsky Family of Ohio.*  
*Chart of the Parry Family of Pa.*

## NEWSPAPERS

## VIRGINIA

*The Valdosta Daily Times, Valdosta, Ga. Aug. 24, 1950.* From Mrs. Audrey K. Spence.

## OTHER SOURCES

*Newspaper Clippings on Fred Nims and His Family from Fort Mill, S. C. Taken from the Fort Mill Times.*

## MICROFILMS

## ALABAMA

Following 4 microfilms from Peter Forney Chapter:  
*U. S. Private Land Claims Register 1818-60.*  
*Register of Adjustment of U. S. Private Land Claims.*  
*Bibb County Marriages.*  
*Alabama Marriage Records.*

## KENTUCKY

Following 2 microfilms from Kentucky D. A. R.:  
*The Nortons of Russellville.* David Norton.  
*History of the Hardin Family.* Jack Hardin.

## GENEALOGICAL RECORDS COMMITTEE BOOKS

## ILLINOIS

*Marriage, Church, Will and Cemetery Records.* 1951.  
*Family Records.* 1951.

## KENTUCKY

*Miscellaneous Genealogical Records.* 1951.

## OKLAHOMA

*Chronicles of Oklahoma.* Vol. 27. 1949.

## PAMPHLETS

## ARIZONA

*Genealogical Records Committee Report.* 1950-51.

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*Index to Cecil County, Md. Marriage Licenses 1840-63.* Faith S. Daakam. 1951.  
*Runyan Genealogy.* 1951.  
*The Wilkes Chronology.* 1951.

## INDIANA

*Logan Genealogy.* Harriett E. Renfro. 1951.

## KENTUCKY

*Data on Several Mason and Fleming County Families.* 1951.

## NEW JERSEY

*Some Collections on the Applegate Family of N. J.* 1952.

## OHIO

*Baptisms of Zion Lutheran Church, North Canton.* 1950.

## OKLAHOMA

*Story of Thomas Banks Harris, Missouri Pioneer.* 1951.

## VIRGINIA

*Bible and Other Records of Black, McDonald and Reynolds Families of Montgomery County.* 1951.

## MANUSCRIPTS

## INDIANA

*Lake County Marriages 1845-50.* 1951.

## CHARTS

## MARYLAND

*Chart of Bengeworth and Bretforton Families.* 1951.

## PENNSYLVANIA

*Elderkin Family Tree 1215-1895.* 1946.  
*Benjamin Marshall Chart. Descendants of Benjamin & Margaret (Harris) Marshall of Philadelphia.* 1950.

## WISCONSIN

*Moore-Hawthorne-Dysart Family Record.* 1950.

## PHOTOSTATS

## MASSACHUSETTS

*Records of Andover.* 1950.

## JESSAMINE BLAND JAMES

## Librarian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. George Andrew Kuhner, read her report.

## Report of Curator General

It is a great pleasure to report that there has been much activity in the State Rooms during the past few months which has brought added variety to Continental Hall. Indiana has had the graceful Sheraton sofa reupholstered in a striped material which blends perfectly with the rug, walls and curtains. Old pieces of green silk damask have been used to recover the valances. A pair of porcelain Worcester vases made by Chamberlain in England in 1782 was a bequest to the room.

The Virginia Room has been redecorated in Colonial blue toning in with the blues in the rug. Venetian blinds, correct for the Colonial period, have been ordered for the windows. They are being painted the same color as the walls and are to be fitted at the top of the sunburst windows. Mrs. Henry J. Richardson is Virginia's energetic Room Chairman.

The plaster has been repaired in the Alabama Room and the walls painted in Williamsburg mellow ivory, as before.

Work has gone forward in the California Room. The handsome raw silk panel draperies have been installed. The designs were inspired by an early 18th Century wall paper handpainted in China. It was first used in a Georgian mansion in London before being purchased and brought to America to adorn the walls of the Supper Room in the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg. Two side chairs have been recovered in copper colored satin and the fine wing chair in a soft green velvet.

The walls are a soft pearl Williamsburg gray which makes a fine background for the Chippen-

dale secretary-bookcase, one of the finest in Memorial Continental Hall. Two pictures have been framed in old gold of Colonial design, and an original Hepplewhite chair and table and an Adam mirror are valuable additions. Mrs. William H. Gunther, State Chairman, is responsible for these changes, supported by Mrs. Edgar A. Fuller, State Regent.

The Massachusetts Room has had some much needed repairs. The plaster has been repaired and the wall brackets removed, thus giving more wall space for the display of the fine pieces of furniture in this room. The walls are now ashes of lilac, a Williamsburg color. New draperies have been made of toile, the only ones in the building, harmonizing with the rug and walls. Several pieces of furniture have been recovered in suitable materials. Mrs. Alfred Williams, State Regent, serves as State Room Chairman and deserves congratulations as she carried the burden of the work in this project.

In one of my circular letters, I asked for examples of Paul Revere or other early American silversmiths and for contributions to the Museum Fund. South Dakota had bought a U. S. Treasury Bond to pay for a case for the Museum. As all the cases had been taken the State voted to sell the bond and put the proceeds in the Museum Fund, graciously permitting the Curator General to purchase something with it which the Museum might need. With the amount on hand she bought two pieces of early American silver, a porringer made by Jonathan Clarke in Newport, R. I., between 1705 and 1770 and a two-handled pierced punch strainer made by Zachariah Briden of Boston, Mass., between 1734 and 1787.

Through the enthusiastic work of the State Chairman of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Vincent Godschall, enough money was placed in the fund to buy something at the discretion of the Curator General and the National Vice Chairman, Miss Luella Chase. We chose a communion beaker made by Thomas Underhill of New York in 1780. Our silver collection needs to be built up, hence these selections.

Outstanding gifts have been a large historical Staffordshire platter, silver knife, fork, spoon and napkin ring given by Benjamin Harrison, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, to his grandmother, Revolutionary sword and epaulettes, a linen cap and cape worn by the wife of Major Fulford of the Revolutionary War, a very old blue and white coverlet and an amberina decanter.

Sincere thanks go to Mrs. Edmund B. Ball of Indiana and Mrs. Lucinda A. MacFarland of Pennsylvania, for gifts to the Museum Fund of \$50 each.

#### GIFT LIST—APRIL 1952

**Alabama**—Eleven Chapters, \$25.50. State Room Fund, \$165.00.

**Arizona**—Three Chapters, \$11.00.

**Arkansas**—One Chapter, \$1.00.

**California**—Twenty Chapters, \$29.00. State Room Gifts: General Richard Gridley Chapter: Coffee pot, cup and saucer, decanter, and covered dish, Mrs. Marian C. Schutz. Oneonta Park Chapter: Leeds Queen's ware teapot, in memory of Mrs. William H. Council. Sacramento Chapter: Adam mirror, in memory of Mrs. Mary McConnell Bostwick. State D. A. R.: Hepple-

white table in honor of Mrs. Edgar Atkinson Fuller, State Regent. State Room Fund, \$295.00. **Connecticut**—Thirty-four Chapters, \$53.00.

**District of Columbia**—Museum Fund: State Museum Committee, \$225.00. Army and Navy Chapter: Silver tablespoon, Mrs. George Lynn Woodruff. Silver tablespoon, Mrs. William Eldridge Moore. Constitution Chapter: Wool coverlet, Mrs. O. Harold Folk. Silver spoon, Mrs. Harriet Lovina Eliot Opdycke. Continental Dames Chapter: Snuff box, Mrs. Arthur C. Houghton in honor of Miss Lavinia K. Clagett. Dorothy Hancock Chapter: Silver knife, fork, spoon, and napkin ring, Mrs. Richard W. Hynson in honor of Mr. Richard Washburn Hynson. Through Ruth Brewster Chapter, Staffordshire platter, Mr. Allister Cochrane in memory of Mrs. Emma Youngusband Cochrane. Sarah Franklin Chapter: Through Miss Marie Paxton Barr, 2 documents for Museum Reference Library, in memory of Mrs. Milton Johnson. State Room Gift: E Pluribus Unum Chapter, American Flag.

**Florida**—Twenty-five Chapters, \$48.00. Caroline Brevard Chapter: Document, Mrs. Orlena Lewis Collins. Manatee Chapter: Document, Mrs. Elizabeth P. Prescott. Fluting iron, Mrs. Wales Candee Brewster.

**Georgia**—Five Chapters, \$32.00. Through Governor John Milledge Chapter: Revolutionary sword and case, epaulettes, bequest of Margaret Gertrude Shumate Coffey.

**Idaho**—One Chapter, \$1.00.

**Illinois**—Forty-four Chapters, \$87.90. Christopher Lobingier Chapter: Photograph, Mrs. T. A. Higgs, in memory of Miss Clarissa McManers, Real Daughter. Governor Bradford Chapter: Samplers, Miss Elvessa Taylor.

**Indiana**—Twenty Chapters, \$31.00. Mrs. Edmund B. Ball of Paul Revere Chapter, \$50.00. State Room Fund: Indiana D. A. R. \$250.00.

**Iowa**—One Chapter, \$2.00.

**Kansas**—Eleven Chapters, \$32.00.

**Kentucky**—Thirty-six Chapters, \$70.00, for Paul Revere silver.

**Louisiana**—Four Chapters, \$6.00.

**Maine**—One Chapter, \$1.00.

**Maryland**—Chevy Chase Chapter: Brass bell and Staffordshire plate, Mrs. E. W. James. Amberina glass decanter, sampler, 2 tablespoons, Mrs. Felix Stapleton. Two glass dishes, Mrs. Felix Stapleton in honor of Mr. Felix Stapleton. Dorset Chapter: Linen cap and cape, Mrs. Anna P. Jones, in memory of Eleanor Bodkin Fulford. Janet Montgomery Chapter: Part of cane with ivory handle, wood from the frigate "Constitution." State Room Gift: State D. A. R., State flag.

**Massachusetts**—Five Chapters, \$6.00. State Room Fund, \$496.00, State D. A. R.

**Michigan**—Ten Chapters, \$15.00. State Room Gifts: Fort Ponchartrain Chapter, book. General Josiah Harmar Chapter, book. Marquette Chapter, two books, Mrs. Ella Brown Spooner. Through Mrs. Beck of Isabella Chapter, book, Mr. Earl C. Beck. State D. A. R., book.

**Mississippi**—Greenwood Le Flore Chapter: Tortoise shell comb, Mrs. Etta Sessums Palmer. **Missouri**—Fifty-nine Chapters, \$151.62.

**Montana**—Five Chapters, \$5.00.

**Nebraska**—Three Chapters, \$5.00.

*New Jersey*—Nineteen Chapters, \$85.00. General Frelinghuysen Chapter: Four silver spoons, Mrs. Charles T. Anderson. Book for Museum Reference Library, Mrs. C. J. Hulse.

*New Mexico*—One Chapter, \$1.00.

*New York*—Five Chapters, \$15.00. Ruth Floyd Woodhull Chapter: Document, Mrs. Frederick W. Whitehouse. Book for Museum Reference Library, Mr. Franco Scalmandre. State Room Fund, \$461.00.

*Ohio*—One Chapter, \$1.00.

*Pennsylvania*—Twenty-seven Chapters, \$153.00. Mrs. Lucinda A. MacFarland, \$50.00.

*Rhode Island*—Six Chapters, \$6.00.

*South Carolina*—Three Chapters, \$9.55.

*Tennessee*—Ten Chapters, \$10.00.

*Texas*—Twenty Chapters, \$74.50.

*Vermont*—Eight Chapters, \$8.50.

*Virginia*—Sixteen Chapters, \$37.00. Francis Wallis Chapter: Quilt for doll's bed for Children's Attic, Mrs. James Albert Dowie. State Room Gift: State D. A. R., \$300.00.

*Washington*—Eight Chapters, \$16.00.

*West Virginia*—Through Col. Charles Lewis Chapter: Staffordshire platter, W. H. Vaught. State Room Fund: State D. A. R., \$25.00.

*Wisconsin*—Five Chapters, \$9.00.

*Italy*—Rome Chapter: Teapot, Miss Alice Edith Abell. Sale of manikins, Museum Fund, \$50.00.

ADELLA R. KUHNER, Curator General

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, read her report.

#### Report of Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution

Since her last report in October the Reporter General has visited ten California Chapters and was the speaker at six of them. She attended the California Conservation Council in November, the annual State Conference of the D. A. R. and the C. A. R. in February, and the Florida State Conference in April. She also attended two council meetings. She was presented with the historical Fremont book at the Cahuenga Lincoln Day ceremonies in California.

Her largest task was the completion of the annual report from the proceedings of the Continental Congress for submission to the Smithsonian Institution. This year, an innovation was introduced in our Report by including a picture of the new Administration Building. The Reporter General was asked by Mr. Paul Oesher, editor of the Smithsonian publications, to include in the Report her article on the relationship of our organization to the Smithsonian Institution, published in the July number of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE.

The Reporter General prepared a program and wrote the inscription for a bronze plaque to be placed on the grave of Dr. George Brown Goode, designer of our Insignia and Chairman of our first Advisory Committee. She is happy to report that his heretofore unmarked grave was marked with appropriate ceremonies on April 11th.

FLORENCE GARRISON DANFORTH  
Reporter General to the  
Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Kerr moved that the Treasurer General be authorized to open accounts in the name of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in any or all of the institutions named below, with the limitation that funds deposited in any one institution shall not exceed \$10,000. It is understood that the following associations are insured through the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation up to \$10,000 for each depositor: Jefferson Federal Savings and Loan Association, 17th and K Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.; National Permanent Building Association, 719 Tenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Washington Permanent Building Association, 629 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Northwestern Federal Savings and Loan Association, 1415 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; American Building Association, 300 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.; Eastern Building and Loan Association, 336 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.; Metropolis Building Association, 201 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C.; Northeast Building Association, 2010 Rhode Island Avenue, N. E., Washington, D. C. Seconded by Mrs. Kuhner. Carried.

Mrs. Rex moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee for presentation to Continental Congress: That \$25,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Pension Trust Fund. Seconded by Mrs. Richards. Carried.

Mrs. Fuller moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee for presentation to Continental Congress: That the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated from the Current Fund to supplement the balance of \$10,896.44 for the budget of the D. A. R. Manual for the year 1952-53. Seconded by Mrs. Stevens. Carried.

Mrs. McClung moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee for presentation to Continental Congress: That the sum of \$6,000 be appropriated from the Current Fund for the budget of the Press Relations Committee. Seconded by Miss Gupton. Carried.

Mrs. Hale moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee for presentation to Continental Congress: That the sum of \$1,500 be appropriated from the Current Fund to supplement the balance of \$1,359.60 for the budget of the Junior American Citizens Committee for the year 1952-53. Seconded by Mrs. Cory.

Mrs. Kerr moved that the amount of \$1,500 as proposed for the Junior American Citizens Committee budget be increased to \$2,000. Seconded by Mrs. Pharr. Carried.

The motion by Mrs. Hale, as amended by the motion by Mrs. Kerr, was adopted.

Mrs. Fuller moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee for presentation to Continental Congress: That \$4,000 be allocated from the Current Fund to the Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee. Seconded by Miss Goodwin. Carried.

Mrs. Skinner moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee for presentation to Continental Congress: That \$800 be allocated from the Current Fund for Committee Maintenance. Seconded by Mrs. Wise. Carried.

Mrs. Richards moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That the action recommending the exemption of the National Geographic Society and the National

*Symphony from the increase in rental on Constitution Hall be rescinded, and further recommend that the rental of Constitution Hall to the National Geographic Society and to the National Symphony be made on the same basis as to other rentals, namely, \$500. Seconded by Dr. Jones. Carried.*

Mrs. Greenlaw moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee for presentation to Continental Congress: That the balance in the Ellis Island Fund be permanently transferred to the Current Fund for Investment. Seconded by Mrs. Trau. Lost.

Mrs. Miller moved that the National Board of Management recommend to Continental Congress that the Ellis Island Fund balance be given to the Building Fund. Seconded by Miss Gupton, Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Yarbrough, Mrs. Brewer, and Mrs. Clark. Carried.

Mrs. Brewer moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee for presentation to Continental Congress: That the sum of \$20,000 be allocated from the Current Fund to the National Defense Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Harry J. Smith. Carried.

Mrs. Elliott moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee: That the Registrar General be empowered to stop receiving supplemental papers until such time as the present papers in our files have been processed. Seconded by Mrs. Welch. Carried.

Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, Chairman of the Magazine Committee, had no formal report, but spoke in the interest of the Magazine.

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Editor of the Magazine, read her report.

#### Report of D. A. R. Magazine Editor

One of the outstanding accomplishments for the Magazine during the past two months has been our success in finally getting the Post Office Department to recognize our National Society as an educational organization, thus making our Magazine qualify for exemption from the postage increases which became effective April 1.

At first our request was flatly declined by the Washington Postmaster, but, thanks to the personal contacts and legal briefs drafted by Mr. Seymour Sheriff, of our National Society's law firm of Gardner, Morrison and Rogers, of Washington, D. C., following our compilation and collection of a vast amount of data, reports and publications, our supplemental petition was approved.

With our Magazine thus exempt from the new increases in second class postage rates, Attorney Seymour is now working with the Post Office Department in an attempt to get all our other National Society publications exempt from postage increases. If successful, as he should be, following our Magazine exemption, our Society will be saved much money in postage rates.

Because of the substantial amount in our Magazine Fund, the Executive Committee, upon my request, as reported at the last Board meeting, deposited \$10,000 in each of two savings accounts in Washington banking institutions, drawing three per cent interest. With this \$20,000 counted, the Magazine Fund as of March 31 totalled \$51,913.23.

The Summer, however, will be a so-called "lean" season. Our subscriptions and advertise-

ments inevitably will lag. So this balance will likely not be so high next Fall. Paper and printing cost more. We have large issues for which to pay. Our expenses in every phase of the work are increasing. But, we trust that the interest in the Magazine will not lag and that our Fall and Winter reports will continue our steady growth of income, which for the past year and a half has been so notable and for which we are deeply grateful.

You may be interested to know that the Genealogical Guides compiled by the Elizabeth Benton Chapter of Kansas City, Mo., and published by the Magazine as a master index of all genealogy printed in our Magazine from 1892 through 1950, have sold well so far, and we lack now only 20 per cent of the entire cost before the Magazine can be repaid in full for its underwriting of the project. If profits are made later, the Chapter must use the money for National Society projects.

In summary of the annual report for the Magazine from March 1, 1951 through February 29, 1952, a total of \$50,310.23 came from advertisements; \$38,945.35 from subscriptions. The ten per cent commissions paid to the Chapters for securing ads aggregated \$1,958.55.

From the March issue, 1951, through the February issue, 1952, there were 1,180 pages in the 12 issues—an average of almost 100 pages per issue. Accordingly, the subscribers are getting much for their money—the subscription price of \$2.00 being one of the very few things which has not advanced in the past 60 years.

To all of you who have aided so valuably with our Magazine and have made this report possible, we wish to express our most sincere thanks and appreciation. Please keep up your assistance and interest, so that we may have an even better report next year.

GERTRUDE S. CARRAWAY, Editor.

Miss Carraway moved that the Board go on record as expressing thanks and appreciation to Mr. Seymour Sheriff, of our National Society's law firm of Gardner, Morrison and Rogers, for his outstanding work and success in getting our Society officially classified by the Post Office Department as an educational organization, thus qualifying for exemption from the recent postal rate increases, and that our Corresponding Secretary be instructed to write letters of our gratitude to both Mr. Sheriff and to Mr. Fred Morrison, head of the law firm. Seconded by Mrs. Browne. Carried.

Mrs. Lowell E. Burnelle, Chairman of Approved Schools, read her report.

#### Report of Approved Schools Committee

As my yearly report will be given on Wednesday, I have decided to make my report today in figures. I'm sure you will realize that much has been done for all of the schools on the list.

The largest amount ever received for our Approved Schools in any one year was given last year—\$114,000.00. This year, I am proud to report that you have contributed to our Approved Schools over one-half million dollars.

Number of scholarships to all, 460½.

One fund of \$5,000.00 was given by Mrs. R. Wayne Newton of Washington, D. C. This is to



be retained by the District D. A. R. and the interest used for scholarships at Tamassee.

Legacies: Ethel E. Holton Estate, Illinois, \$2,420.50; Dunan Estate, Ohio, \$28,091.87; Allen Estate, Kansas, \$28,602.98; Doyle Estate, South Carolina, \$33,863.27.

This is not the entire amount of the Doyle inheritance, but this amount has been received. Total received from legacies, \$92,978.62.

Dormitory at Blue Ridge, by Virginia D. A. R., \$15,000.00; Memorial Acres at Tamassee, 14; Cash to all schools, \$210,612.93; Crossnore, \$1,000.00 from Washington State (not received through Treasurer General); Illinois Cottage Endowment Fund, \$933.25. (Retained in State for this purpose.)

Total amount of cash including bequests, \$325,524.80.

Number of boxes sent to all schools, 5,354; value, \$175,496.19. This valuation of boxes and the amount of cash received totals \$501,020.99.

This amount may seem to be exorbitant but when you figure the amount on a per capita basis we've only given slightly over \$2.00 each to our schools. Both of the schools have received so many necessary things this year, and I don't just know what to choose for a project for the coming year. All that is lacking on the original list of wants at K. D. S. is four campus lights. We have eight from Missouri which will be installed at once. An electric bell system is very necessary at Tamassee. We already have \$60.00 to apply on that. When this is finished everything at Tamassee will be controlled by switches, except the children.

If you decide on a project, please be sure you have the funds for completion before next April. I love legacies and I want to leave to my successor a very clean slate.

Thank you so much for your wonderful cooperation and many kindnesses. May this next year bring added blessings to our schools.

HELEN C. BURNELLE, *Chairman*.

Mrs. Dorothy D. Trehwella read the report of the Financial Survey Committee.

#### Report of Financial Survey Committee

The Financial Survey Committee appreciates the interest taken in its recommendations which were presented in February as evidenced by the correspondence received by the Chairman.

The following recommendations are presented for the consideration of the members of the National Board of Management:

"That in view of the fact that it may be assumed that every Chapter subscribes to at least one copy of the Magazine, that the reprinting of the National Defense articles in the Magazine, which have been enclosed with the material mailed from the National Defense office, be discontinued."

"That the Committee recommend to the National Board of Management that a charge of 25¢ per copy be made for the D. A. R. Manual to schools and organizations which request copies of the Manual."

"That the price of the Handbook be increased from 20¢ per copy to 25¢ per copy, no reduction for multiple copies."

"That the free mailing of the Congress Proceedings to Chapter Regents be discontinued."

The members of the committee wish to offer the following substitute recommendations. We do this in an attempt to effect economies but at the same time not decrease the effectiveness of committee efforts.

It was recommended in February that the Bond given to the Good Citizenship Girl be reduced from \$100 to \$50. At the meeting of the committee held on April 11th, it was voted to recommend, "That a \$100 F Bond (purchase price \$75.00) be given to the Good Citizenship Girl by the National Society."

Likewise in February, the committee recommended the discontinuation of the *Press Digest*. We now present the following: "That as an economy measure, two copies only of the *Press Digest* be sent to each Chapter; that the publication be suspended during the months of May, June, July and August.

DOROTHY D. TREWHELLA, *Chairman*.

Mrs. Trehwella moved that the National Board of Management accept the recommendation of the Financial Survey Committee that the reprinting of the National Defense articles in the Magazine, which have been enclosed with the material mailed from the National Defense office, be discontinued. Seconded by Miss Mabel Cooper Gupton. Carried.

Mrs. Trehwella moved that the National Board of Management accept the recommendation of the Financial Survey Committee that a charge of twenty-five cents per copy be made for the D. A. R. Manual to schools and organizations which request copies of the Manual. Seconded by Mrs. Brewer. Carried.

Mrs. Trehwella moved that the National Board of Management accept the recommendation of the Financial Survey Committee that the price of the handbook be increased from 20 cents per copy to 25 cents per copy, no reduction for multiple copies. Seconded by Mrs. Burns. Carried.

Mrs. Trehwella moved that the National Board of Management accept the recommendation of the Financial Survey Committee that the free mailing of the Congress proceedings to Chapter Regents be discontinued. Seconded by Mrs. Yarbrough. Carried.

Mrs. Trehwella moved that the National Board of Management accept the recommendation of the Financial Survey Committee that a \$100 "F" bond (purchase price \$75) be given to the Good Citizenship Girl by the National Society. Seconded by Miss Goodwin. Mrs. Trehwella suggested the deletion of "F" from the motion, which was generally agreeable and the motion was voted upon and carried as thus amended.

Mrs. Trehwella moved that the National Board of Management accept the recommendation of the Financial Survey Committee that as an economy measure, two copies only of the *Press Digest* be sent to each Chapter; that the publication be suspended during the months of May, June, July and August. Seconded by Mrs. Kirkpatrick. Carried.

A gift of a gold bracelet was presented by the Vice Presidents General elected in 1949, calling themselves "The 49'ers," to the President General. The donors were Miss Carraway, Mrs. Barrow,

Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Jacobs, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Burns, Miss Gupton, Miss Edla Gibson of New York, and Mrs. Mark Smith of Georgia.

Recess was taken at 12:15 p. m.

The afternoon meeting convened at 2 p. m., the President General, Mrs. Patton, presiding.

Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Chairman, Building Completion Committee, read her report.

### Report of Building Completion Committee

As will be reported at Continental Congress, the debt has been reduced to \$285,000, which means we have paid off \$155,000 since Congress last year. It is amazing how the Awards of Merit are fought for. I never dreamed that the wearing of Blue Stars would cause so much controversy. But the Chapters which were Super-Gold Badge before June 1, 1950, are just plain upset because they cannot have Stars to show for the money sent in before June, 1950, which was above the amount necessary for the Gold Badge.

The whole point of the Blue Stars is that they are given to show that money has been sent in since June 1, 1950, to pay off the debt of \$510,000 of that date. The dollar per year per member for three years applied to THAT debt, and only to that debt. The "3-Pin" is for the same thing. To pay off that \$510,000. Money which came in before then had already been used. We can't use it again. And we can't give credit for having received it for that purpose. It was already gone.

But because the Chapters are so anguished at not receiving visual credit for being SUPER-GOLD Badge, and because we CANNOT give Blue Stars for the pre-\$510,000 debt money, we will give Red Stars for that extra money. These will be given on the same basis of membership and dollar per year as for the Blue Star. Our records are the final word. We will NOT give half a Red and half a Blue Star. Red Stars will be for money sent in since by Gold Badge Chapters before June 1, 1950. Blue Stars will continue to be for money sent in since that date. There will be no exceptions. Blue Stars are only for NEW money, since June, 1950. This summer there will be a letter sent to every Chapter Regent giving her the status of her Chapter as regards the Building Fund as of July 1, 1952. Awards not given before that time will be sent then. The amount of bookkeeping is monumental, and in trying to please everyone I shall undoubtedly end by pleasing nobody. But, as Awards seem to be what is wanted, we will do our best to see that everyone who earns one gets one.

The record for the past year is splendid. We CAN pay off the debt next year if we try hard enough. PLEASE try hard enough!

HELEN BESLER ADAMS, *Chairman*.

The President General outlined the program for the trip to Valley Forge on Sunday, April 13.

Mrs. Benjamin Ramage Williams, Chairman of the Committee for Erection of Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge, read her report.

### Report of Erection of Memorial Bell Tower Committee

Following the February Board meeting the special Committee appointed by the President General met with the Vestry and a number of

their members whom they had requested to join with them in their conference with us.

Preceding our start for Valley Forge we found a letter on file signed by Mrs. Talmadge as President General and by Dr. Hart, Rector of the Chapel, stating that the name of the Bell Tower be known as the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower. We also had a letter signed by Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the Building Committee of the Vestry, agreeing to the change and a letter from Mrs. Lee as Historian General thanking him for the change of name.

At the opening of the meeting a slip of paper was handed to each one giving the reasons of the Vestry why the Tower should be known as the Robert Morris Thanksgiving Tower. Mrs. Musgrave presented the viewpoint of the National Board. At the conclusion, the Vestry and their membership decided that the Vestry would call an open meeting for March 10th and arrive at a decision in a legal manner.

This meeting was held and they agreed that the Bell Tower be known as the Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower with the proviso that the tablet to be placed in the Tower carry the inscription which was submitted by the Historian General, Mrs. Russell, and accepted by the Vestry.

This inscription to read:

THE VALLEY FORGE MEMORIAL BELL TOWER  
PLANNED BY DR. W. HERBERT BURK

AS THE ROBERT MORRIS THANKSGIVING TOWER  
A UNIT OF THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL  
IS THE RESULT OF

PIONEER WORK BEGUN IN PENNSYLVANIA  
DURING 1941 BY

DR. JOHN ROBBINS HART  
RECTOR OF THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL

AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE  
FOLLOWING MEMBERS OF THE  
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY  
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

MRS. HARPER D. SHEPPARD  
HONORARY VICE PRESIDENT GENERAL

MRS. WILLIAM STARK TOMPKINS  
STATE REGENT, PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

MRS. WILLIAM CARROLL LANGSTON  
CHAIRMAN, VALLEY FORGE COMMITTEE  
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY 1941-1947  
CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE  
ERECTION OF THE MEMORIAL BELL TOWER  
1947-1950

|                                      |              |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Contributions received, February 28, |              |
| 1951-February 29, 1952.....          | \$ 60,849.56 |
| Received for memorials.....          | 6,764.07     |
| Received from sale of cards and cook |              |
| books .....                          | 5,360.37     |
| Postage, refund from Thomsen Ellis,  |              |
| Printers .....                       | 83.16        |

|                                    |              |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Total receipts .....               | 78,329.87    |
| This amount includes MacArthur     |              |
| Fund \$7,247.38 and Thank Offering |              |
| \$40,101.59                        |              |
| Total Cost 1952.....               | \$353,409.43 |

|                                       |              |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Paid on construction.....             | 156,234.93   |
| Balance due .....                     | 197,174.50   |
| Former estimate as of Aug. 31, 1950.. | 346,092.50   |
| or an advance in present cost of....  | 7,306.93     |
| Balance on hand for construction..... | \$ 77,483.27 |
| Balance on hand for memorials.....    | 71,088.62    |
| Total on hand Feb. 29, 1952.....      | 148,571.89   |
| Amount necessary for completion.....  | \$ 72,356.23 |

It is the recommendation of this Committee that the remaining large window be given to the Tower honoring the President General, Mrs. Patton.

ANITA G. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

Miss Gertrude S. Carraway moved the adoption of the recommendation of the Executive Committee for presentation to Continental Congress: That the National Society complete the Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge this year. Mrs. Miller seconded the motion. Carried.

Miss Goodwin moved that the sum of \$5,000 be appropriated from Valley Forge pledges for a window in honor of the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton. Seconded by Mrs. Richards. Carried.

Mrs. Harry Artz Alexander told of plans for the Natchez Garden Party to be held during the Continental Congress.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, read the proposed amendment to Article IV, Section 4, of the By-Laws as agreed upon at the meeting of the National Board of Management at its February 1st meeting, as follows: "In the case of new projects or replacements or improvements requiring appropriations or expenditures which cannot be accommodated within the regular budget or income of the National Society, or within funds accumulated for such replacements or improvements, or which involve contributions by Chapters or members in addition to the prescribed dues of the National Society, the Continental Congress shall act by ballot only. Such proposals shall be submitted to the Executive Committee as provided in the By-Laws and approved by the National Board of Management by a majority vote taken by ballot, and notice of the proposals so approved sent by the National Board of Management to all Chapters of the National Society at least sixty (60) days before the Continental Congress."

Mrs. Will Ed Gupton moved that the Board recommend to Continental Congress that the first proposed amendment to Article IV of our By-Laws be amended by inserting the words "exceeding \$10,000" after "expenditures." Seconded by Mrs. Pomeroy. Carried.

Proposed amendments to Article V, Sections 2 and 13; to Article IX, Sections 2 (b), 2 (c), and 9; and Article X, Section 2 of the By-Laws were read and discussed.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Trehwella, read her supplemental report.

#### Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Number of applications verified, 160.

Total number of verified papers reported to Board Meeting today: Originals, 1,710; Supplementals, 116; Total, 1,826.

DOROTHY D. TREHWELLA, *Registrar General.*

Mrs. Trehwella moved that the 160 additional applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society, making a total of 1,710 admitted on this day. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Carried.

Mrs. Kerr moved that three former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Russell. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. David M. Wright, read her supplemental report.

#### Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

The following chapters have met all requirements according to the National By-Laws and are now presented for confirmation: John Dooley, Lincoln, Georgia; General Henry Crist, Shepherdsville, Kentucky; Franklinton, Bexley, Ohio.

EDITH H. WRIGHT  
*Organizing Secretary General.*

Mrs. Wright moved the confirmation of three chapters. Seconded by Mrs. Trehwella. Carried.

Mrs. George W. S. Musgrave, Chairman of the Committee on Amendments to the By-Laws, called to the attention of the Board a question which had arisen with regard to the proposed revision of Article X, Section 2 of the By-Laws. After some discussion, Mrs. Heywood moved to recommend to amend Article X, Section 2 of the proposed amendment to the By-Laws by striking out the words "State Vice Regent" and inserting "member." The amendment would then read "This shall not apply to a member who has served less than half a term as State Regent because of a vacancy in that office." Seconded by Mrs. Jacobs. Carried.

Miss Goodwin raised the question of changing the name of the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee. After some discussion, Miss Goodwin moved that we recommend to Continental Congress that the name of the D. A. R. Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Committee be changed to D. A. R. Good Citizens Committee. Seconded by Mrs. Cory. Carried.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Currier, read the minutes, which were approved as read.

The Chaplain General led the Board in prayer, after which adjournment was taken at 3:45 p. m.

EMILY L. CURRIER  
*Recording Secretary General,*  
N. S. D. A. R.

0,849.56

5,764.07

5,360.37

83.16

8,329.87

33,409.43

MINUTES  
NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT  
REGULAR MEETING

April 19, 1952

THE regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, in the Board Room, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C., at 9:30 a. m. on Saturday, April 19, 1952.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Leland Hartley Barker, offered prayer.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America was given.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, called the roll, the following members being recorded as present: *National Officers:* Mrs. Patton, Mrs. Rex, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Currier, Mrs. Schermerhorn, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Trehwella, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. James, Mrs. Kuhner, Mrs. Danforth, Mrs. Repass, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Goodwin, Mrs. Pharr, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Yarbrough, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Trau, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Pomeroy, Mrs. Odom, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. Groves, and Mrs. Fallaw. *State Regents:* Mrs. Luttrell, Mrs. McKesson, Mrs. Knorr, Mrs. Canaga, Mrs. Braerton, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. Miller, Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Stribling, Mrs. Fourn, Mrs. Curtiss, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Owings, Mrs. von der Heiden, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Hager, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Newland, Mrs. Howard Smith, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Stirrat, Mrs. May, Mrs. Rasmussen, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Greenlaw, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Lambeth, Mrs. Lein, Mrs. Whitaker, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Owen, Miss Eldredge, Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Southgate, Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. McClung, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Ries.

The President General stated that there would be very few reports made at the meeting, as they had been presented to the Board Meeting preceding the Continental Congress.

The First Vice President General, Mrs. Leda Ferrell Rex, had no report, expressing merely her pleasure at seeing and meeting the new State Regents and Vice Presidents General.

The Chaplain General, Mrs. Helen Bass Barker, had no report.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, had no report.

The Treasurer General, Mrs. John M. Kerr, moved that fourteen former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Russell. Carried.

The Registrar General reported, for the period since the last meeting of the Board, 143 deceased members, 57 resigned, and 14 reinstated.

The Registrar General read her report.

**Report of Registrar General**

I have the honor to report 202 applications presented to the Board.

DOROTHY D. TREHWELLA, Registrar General.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Trehwella, moved that the 202 applicants whose records have been verified by the Registrar General be elected to membership in the National Society. Seconded by Mrs. Wright. Carried.

The Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. Wright, read her report.

**Report of Organizing Secretary General**

Your Organizing Secretary General herewith submits the following report from April 12th to April 19th:

The following Organizing Regency has expired by time limitation and the State Regent requests her re-appointment: Mrs. Paralee Parrish, Austin, Texas.

The following Chapter has met all requirements according to the National By-laws and is now presented for confirmation: Captain John Whistler, Ravenswood, Illinois.

EDITH H. WRIGHT  
Organizing Secretary General.

Mrs. Wright moved the reappointment of one Organizing Regent, the confirmation of one Chapter. Seconded by Mrs. Trehwella. Carried.

The Historian General, Mrs. Hallie Everett Russell, had no report.

The Librarian General, Mrs. Roland M. James, read her report.

**Report of Librarian General**

The week of Congress proved a busy one for the library. Interest in genealogical research surpassed any previous year. All members were interested in proving an additional line or anxious to secure information for friends to join the Society.

I wish to express my appreciation to the District of Columbia and Virginia members who so willingly gave their time to help in the library during this busy time.

During the week 40 books, 20 pamphlets and 3 manuscripts were received and will be listed in the next report.

JESSAMINE BLAND JAMES, Librarian General.

The Curator General, Mrs. George Andrew Kuhner, had no report.

The Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, Mrs. Charles Haskell Danforth, had no report.

There was general discussion of possible dates for the October and February meetings of the National Board of Management. Mrs. Browne moved that the date of the fall Board meeting be left to our President General's discretion after



*finding out hotel reservation dates that will not conflict.* Seconded by Mrs. Pomeroy. Carried.

Mrs. Repass moved that the mid-winter National Board meeting be held January 31, 1953, and the Regents' Meeting January 30, 1953. Seconded by Mrs. Kirkpatrick. Carried.

Mrs. Lee moved that the State Regents have an informal dinner (for State Regents only) on the evening of Tuesday, October 14, or October 21. Seconded by Mrs. Greenlaw. Carried.

Copies of the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School News were distributed, and Mrs. Smith Goodwin Fallaw, Vice President General from Alabama, explained in some detail the financial report distributed with the newspaper.

Mrs. Frederic A. Groves moved that the Vice Presidents General have a dinner on the same night that the Regents' dinner is held. Seconded by Mrs. Edward Cage Brewer. Carried.

Mrs. Donald Bennett Adams, Chairman, read the report of the Building Completion Committee.

### Report of Building Completion Committee

During the past Congress we collected \$8,759.08 in cash, and \$9,873.37 in pledges. We are counting on \$65,000.00 from the Ellis Island Fund, but that will probably be a little more. The exact amount will be announced when we finally receive it. As you heard, we paid off \$5,000.00 during Congress, reducing the debt to \$280,000.00. With the cash collected we should be close to \$200,000.00—certainly we will be when the pledges are paid. This CAN be paid off this coming year. Please go back to your States and urge all your Chapters to contribute as soon and as much as possible. We want to complete ALL payments THIS YEAR.

You heard about the new Red Stars. They will be given on exactly the same basis as Blue Stars, only for money sent in BEFORE June 1, 1950. Already we have complaints—people want half a Red and half a Blue—or a Blue if they had

partial credit before June 1, 1950. The answer is NO. There will be no exceptions, no matter how hard they argue. Some Chapters may get Red Stars which already have Blue Stars. The bookkeeping will be monumental. But we shall try to give credit wherever credit is due.

There will be a letter sent to every Chapter Regent the latter part of the summer, giving the exact status of the Chapter as it appears on our books on July 1, 1952. Awards not given out before that time will be sent then. It will take us that long to figure it all out. Ask them to be patient. Then they can blossom out in all their glory at the first meeting in the Fall.

The Building Completion Committee is MOST grateful for all that has been done. But after all you are doing it for yourselves. The Buildings belong to ALL the Daughters.

HELEN B. ADAMS, Chairman.

Mrs. Kerr moved that two former members be reinstated. Seconded by Mrs. Kuhner. Carried.

The minutes of the final session of the 61st Continental Congress were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved as read.

The President General reminded those in attendance that they were meeting on historic April 19th, and that the 62nd Continental Congress will start on Monday, April 20, 1953.

The President General discussed at some length the importance of administering to State and Chapter officers the oath of office, and called to the attention of the Board the fact that by their taking such oaths of office, it would preclude them from taking positions contrary to the announced policies of the Society.

The Recording Secretary General, Mrs. Warren Shattuck Currier, read the minutes, which were approved as read.

Adjournment was taken at 11:05 a. m.

EMILY L. CURRIER  
Recording Secretary General,  
N. S. D. A. R.



NEWLY-ELECTED JUNIOR AND SENIOR C. A. R. OFFICERS

# THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

(Organized—October 11, 1890)

1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT—1952-53

## President General

MRS. JAMES B. PATTON, Administration Building, 1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## 1st Vice President General

MRS. LOREN EDGAR REX

1776 D Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Chaplain General

MRS. LELAND HARTLEY BARKER, 841 S. 3rd St., Wisconsin Rapids, Wisc.

## Recording Secretary General

MRS. WARREN SHATTUCK CURRIER  
64 Marlborough St., Newburyport, Mass.

## Corresponding Secretary General

MRS. GEORGE D. SCHERMERHORN  
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Organizing Secretary General

MRS. DAVID M. WRIGHT  
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Treasurer General

MRS. JOHN M. KERR  
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Registrar General

MRS. KENNETH T. TREWHELLA  
102 Connecticut Blvd., East Hartford, Conn.

## Historian General

MRS. HUGH L. RUSSELL  
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Librarian General

MRS. ROLAND M. JAMES  
1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

## Curator General

MRS. GEORGE ANDREW KUHNER  
30 South 12th Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

## Reporter General to Smithsonian Institution

MRS. CHARLES HASKELL DANFORTH, 607 Cabrillo Ave., Stanford University, Calif.

## Vice Presidents General

(Term of office expires 1953)

MRS. EVERETT L. REPASS  
Box 92, Salem, Va.

MRS. JOSEPH E. GELDER  
1228 Arlington Ave., Reno, Nevada

DR. WINONA STEVENS JONES  
448 W. 3rd St., Lexington, Ky.

MRS. DAVID W. ANDERSON, 523 Beacon St., Manchester, N. H.

MRS. RAYMOND C. GOODFELLOW  
115 S. Kingman Road, South Orange, N. J.

MRS. EDWARD CAGE BREWER  
W. 2nd St., Clarksdale, Mississippi

MRS. VIRGIL BROWNE  
1-7 West 3rd St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

(Term of office expires 1954)

MISS MARGARET HELEN GOODWIN  
745 Church St., Beloit, Wisc.

MRS. JOHN N. PHARR  
New Iberia, La.

MRS. H. B. KIRKPATRICK  
Arlington Apts., 515 S. Aiken Ave.,  
Pittsburgh 32, Pa.

MRS. YOUNG HARRIS YARBROUGH  
Milledgeville, Ga.

MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS AINSWORTH  
Green Haven, Route 2, Derby, Kansas

MRS. ROY EDWIN HEYWOOD  
201 Prospect St., Portland, Maine

MRS. HARRY J. SMITH, 1210 Ann St., Parkersburg, W. Va.

(Term of office expires 1955)

MRS. FRANK GARLAND TRAU  
710 W. Washington Ave., Sherman, Texas

MRS. GEORGE W. S. MUSGRAVE  
315 Washington Blvd., Laurel, Md.

MRS. WALTER C. POMEROY  
1016 Oakland Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

MRS. SMITH G. FALLAW, 207 St. Charles St., Homewood, Birmingham, Ala.

MRS. PATRICK HENRY ODOM  
2979 St. Johns Ave., Jacksonville 5, Fla.

MRS. ROBERT KING WISE  
1624 Heyward St., Columbia, S. C.

MRS. FREDERIC A. GROVES  
916 College Hill, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

# National Board of Management—Continued

## State Regents and State Vice Regents for 1952-53

### ALABAMA

*State Regent*—Mrs. JOHN ODEN LUTTRELL, Box 588, Sylacauga.

*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. JOHN T. CLARKE, 3103 Thomas Ave., Montgomery.

### ALASKA

*State Regent*—Mrs. JOHN ROBERT CLAUS, Box 2079, Fairbanks.

*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. MATTHEW F. LOVE, 522 Seventh Ave., Fairbanks.

### ARIZONA

*State Regent*—Mrs. THEODORE G. MCKESSON, 9 E. Country Club Drive, Phoenix.

*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. IVAN PETERS, 819 E. First St., Tucson.

### ARKANSAS

*State Regent*—Mrs. H. A. KNORR, 1401 Linden St., Pine Bluff.

*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. JOHN ERIC SHATFORD, Country Club Colony, El Dorado.

### CALIFORNIA

*State Regent*—Mrs. BRUCE L. CANAGA, 2727 Woolsey St., Berkeley 5.

*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. RUTH ELIZABETH APPERSON ROUS, 10624 Rochester Ave., Los Angeles 24.

### COLORADO

*State Regent*—Mrs. WARREN LEE BRANTON, 345 S. Ogden St., Denver 9.

*State Vice Regent*—Mrs. PAUL YARNELL, 336 N. Prairie Ave., Pueblo.

### CONNECTICUT

*State Regent*—Mrs. G. HAROLD WELCH, Brewster Lane, Mt. Carmel.

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Mrs. James B. Patton, President General (left) and Mrs. William P. Settlemyer, Motion Picture Committee Chairman (right) with Mr. Henderson Ritchie, Director of Public Relations for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, awarded the D. A. R. plaque for "Kim," selected as the best motion picture for children during the past year.

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# National Committees

## Radio and Television

**B**BROADCASTS in many States during the past year have been outstanding and varied, covering many unusual subjects. Due to most of our script in the office being out of date, most Chapters and States have planned and written their own programs.

There were 132 rentals of radio script. This does not include materials from our files for writing script, nor does it include the number of references made to our Magazine, nor suggestions to refer to the National Defense Committee, as it is impossible to keep National Defense material up to date.

Twenty-four new scripts have been added to our files.

All major broadcasting companies have given time, although it has been hard to get in some of the larger cities. The small local stations have been most cooperative. Special mention should be given to Utah, with two chapters, each using their two stations for 2,325 minutes; Montana, with a Chairman in each Chapter, all reporting but two; Georgia leads in the number of broadcasts, 418, while Texas reported the most time on the air with two Chapters traveling 2,393 miles to give broadcasts; New Jersey is the only State with a daily 30-minute broadcast; Maryland and Kentucky report a weekly broadcast and Texas a weekly news commentator.

Oregon's programs, the story of early Pioneer life on the Northwestern Frontier, are planned to give a clearer picture of the foundation of State, home, church, school, farm and business life, and are broadcast twice each month, in the eve-

nings, with tape recordings made. These recordings are rebroadcast to the classrooms in the afternoons. This idea could be used in other States.

Oklahoma, in addition to programs on work of the D. A. R., had tape recordings made by members of the families of Oklahoma's National Guard Unit now serving in Korea and Japan. In Norman, weekly recordings have been made. The generators on the jeeps play these recordings over and over again. You probably read that this past week our Government has set aside money for this project.

One State reports a series of children's programs that have been very popular.

Outstanding work has been done by North Carolina (one Chapter made 53 broadcasts); Iowa, Virginia, Florida, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and South Dakota. Two States did not report at all.

In many respects, our reports were better this year than last. Won't you please next year have a broadcast by every Chapter in each State, so our report will exceed this year's total of 4,238 broadcasts, 40,757 minutes, or 679 hours and 29 minutes air time, 18 television programs, total value \$238,145.50, although a value was not always given. We can do it if we will just try.

My sincere thanks go to every Chairman for that report, and especially the radio stations, as almost all of the time was graciously given.

Mrs. H. Grady Jacobs  
*National Chairman*

### PAGES SELL MAGAZINE BOOKLETS DURING CONGRESS

After the D. A. R. MAGAZINE reports on Wednesday afternoon during Continental Congress, the Pages sold many copies of the Magazine booklet. "D. A. R. BUILDINGS," bringing a total of \$501.84. After deducting the balance due the Magazine for reprint costs, \$200 of the amount was turned over to the Building Completion Committee, and all proceeds from now on will go to the Building Fund. Miss Virginia Horne, State Regent of North Carolina, explained the sales from the platform. Miss Charlotte Sayre, Chairman of Pages, appointed Miss Louise Gruber, as Sales Chairman. Mrs. Herbert I. King, of Washington, D. C., acted as Treasurer for the sales.

## Quiz Program

1. Next to the Bible, what book has sold the greatest number of copies?
2. Who is eligible for membership in the National Society, D. A. R.?
3. Why were red, white and blue selected for the United States Flag?
4. What was the first State admitted into the Union?
5. In what field was Benvenuto Cellini skilled?
6. What are the Beatitudes?
7. Why is Raphael's Sistine Madonna so called?
8. Who was successively thane of Glamis, thane of Cawdor, and king?
9. What popular song was written by a queen?
10. Who was elected Vice President with Abraham Lincoln in 1864?

## ANSWERS

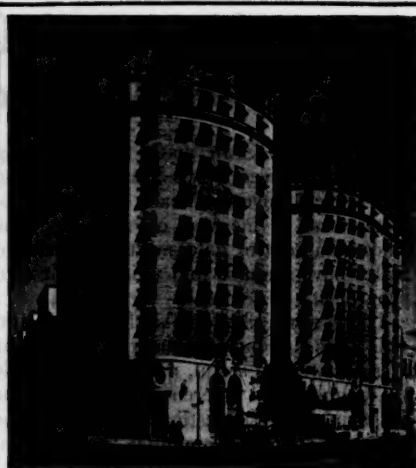
1. *The Pilgrim's Progress.*
2. Any woman not less than 18 years old, who is descended from a man or woman rendering aid to the patriot cause during the Revolutionary period.
3. These were the colors in the familiar English and Dutch flags. The colors may be traced back to Mount Sinai, when the Lord gave Moses the Ten Commandments and the book of law and they were deposited in the Ark of the Covenant within the Tabernacle whose curtains were of scarlet, white, blue and purple.
4. Delaware.
5. Sculptor and metal-worker.
6. Opening sentences of the Sermon on the Mount, each beginning, "Blessed are the..."
7. It is in the Sistine Chapel at the Vatican.
8. Macbeth.
9. Aloha Oe.
10. Andrew Johnson.

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## AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

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